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THE KANSAS QUESTION.

The Administration and Governor Walker.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

The public announcement of the serious antagonism between the Administration and Governor Walker, relative to Kansas affairs, has attracted the gravest attention. No one questions the facts as presented. By general consent the condition of antagonism is accepted on all hands. The President is thought to have committed himself so decidedly to the policy of sustaining the action of the Constitutional Convention, that he cannot recede; and those who know the earnest convictions of duty and sound policy upon which Governor Walker bases his opposition to the course of that body, are well assured that he will stand firm as a rock, make the distinct issue before the people, and let the country decide between the President and himself.

Further conference between the President and the Governor has only increased the improbability of their coming together upon a common platform. Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, after reviewing the whole subject again on Friday, stand a unit against Walker and in favor of sustaining the Convention. Not only do they accept that course as an inevitable duty; they go further, and commend as highly judicious the ingenious device by which the Convention seeks to cheat the people of Kansas out of an opportunity to vote upon the entire Constitution. They justify it upon the presumption that the people of Kansas would reject the entire project if presented to them; and thus, they concede their determination to exert the Federal power to force upon the people an organic law to which they are clearly opposed.

Governor Walker ignores, altogether, the Slavery question, and takes his stand against the action of the Constitutional Convention upon the ground that it strikes at the root of self-government. It is, in his view, no longer an issue between Slavery and Pro-Slavery, but between Republicanism and Despotism—between the rule of the majority, and the absolutism of the few.

You will remember that before he went to Kansas, in an argument which he made in a celebrated case in the Supreme Court, he took the ground that there was a wide distinction between the power to make laws and the power to make Governments. The former is a delegated power, and the latter the power of sovereignty which cannot be delegated. This doctrine Governor Walker enunciated in his Kansas Inaugural, and subsequently in his Topeka speech, which averted a revolution, and probably a bloody civil war.

Applying it to the affairs of Kansas, the doctrine asserts that the power to fasten a Constitution upon the people of the Territory could not be delegated to a Convention, or any other body. All a Convention could do was, as a Committee of the people, to frame a Constitution for their subsequent consideration and decision. The attempt of such a Convention to make a Constitution, and set it in operation without a fair reference to the people, is an attempt to exercise sovereign power, and so strikes at the very root of self-government, and violates the Federal Constitution.

But, independent of this vital issue of principle, the Constitution which the Kansas Convention have framed is obnoxious to a large majority of the people, on various points of detail. For instance, it provides for a State Bank, with "*not less* than two branches." It may have an hundred branches if it chooses, and so flood the country with its paper issues. Yet the people are forced to vote unanimously in favor of this provision, if they vote at all in the December election.

Another special reason why the Constitution should be submitted to the people, is the fact that full half the people of the Territory were disfranchised at the election of the delegates to the Convention, in consequence of the failure to carry out the provisions of the election law in regard to a census and registration of voters. The people were in no way at fault in this matter, and they only acquiesced in the meeting of the Convention at all, in the confident supposition that the difficulty would be corrected by their being allowed opportunity to vote upon the Constitution after it should be framed. The result of the Convention's action is to force on the Territory a Constitution from voting upon which a larger number of citizens have been excluded than the entire number of those who elected the 43 delegates who signed that instrument.

Again: the Constitution creates an absolute despot, in the shape of General Calhoun, who, from the time of its adoption until the State Government goes into operation, is to preside over the destinies of the State, be sole judge of election returns, &c., &c. What a mockery is it to pretend that the people even thought of delegating to the Convention the right to set this prince over them, clothed for ever so brief a space with regal powers! It is notorious that, if a candidate for constable, the people would repudiate him. They generally believe him to be the author of the Oxford frauds, for which, and other good reasons, he is to the last degree obnoxious. Is it not the most shameful mockery of the right of self-Government to compel twenty thousand voters to accept him as their ruler, when scarce a twentieth of the number would accord him their suffrages!

Attempt is made to sustain the arbitrary action of the Convention upon the argument, so often urged, as to the rights of minorities, and the necessity of protecting them! But this argument can have no application here. Majorities under a Republican form of Government make Constitutions to restrain themselves and protect minorities. It is a voluntary act on their part, in the exercise of the will of the majority. In the case of the Kansas Convention, the minority—and a very small minority at that—seeks to dictate to and force upon the majority, as fundamental organic law, just what the minority chooses to demand, and the majority refuses to yield! And as the minority confesses that it cannot maintain its monstrous imposition without external assistance, the national Administration proposes to exert the federal arms, if needs be, to force the yoke upon the necks of the to-be enslaved majority! Was there ever another such instance in the history of republican government?

Governor Walker is satisfied that no inducement can lead the mass of the people of Kansas to vote at the December election. They feel that their last hope of peacefully securing their rights is by giving one more proof that it is a ridiculously small minority which seeks to enslave them. They will organize Committees of Vigilance to protect the polls, and see that no votes are cast except by legal voters. As very few votes will be cast except by those who favor the Pro-Slavery clause in the Constitution, it will be carried. In this shape it will come to Congress, with perhaps three thousand votes out of the twenty thousand which the Territory should cast. It will thus be evident that only a small part of the people accept the Constitution as the organic law of the new State, and the question will then be presented directly to Congress whether or no it will admit Kansas into the Union with a Constitution against which the vast majority of her voters protest, and upon which it is notorious that they were refused opportunity to pass their verdict of condemnation at the ballot-box. The question will be whether Congress, at the bidding of a minority, is ready to *force* an obnoxious Constitution upon the majority.

This is the issue—and upon it the battle will be fought. It remains to be seen whether the President can sustain his position before Congress. He relies, of course, upon the united South; and it is possible that a judicious dispensation of the Federal patronage—carefully hoarded for this purpose—may enable him to secure votes enough among Northern members to give him a majority. I do not believe it: for however ready a man may be to run the risk of damage, for sake of compensation, where there is a reasonable chance of escaping annihilation, few can be found in political life to rush directly into the jaws of inevitable destruction, at any price.

I do not think that the President is quite so resolute in his determination to sustain the Convention as he was at first. There are indications that he begins to have some doubts of the policy,—although he has committed himself so deeply that it is difficult to see how he is to change front now. Southern men, who have opposed Walker all along, express no gratitude for the President's present attitude. They suggest that the issue between him and the Governor of Kansas only relates to a matter of opinion, and not to any act of the Governor's; and they ask more earnestly than ever why Mr. Buchanan did not rebuke and remove him long ago, because of the speeches in which he led the people to take, with him, the very attitude which constitutes the basis of the present difference of opinion between him and the Executive. S.

Views and Opinions of Senator Douglas.

Chicago, Thursday, Nov. 26, 1857.

Senator Douglas has left home for Washington. He has talked with the utmost freedom upon political topics, and especially upon the Kansas question, with the many politicians who have sought his counsel. He says openly and uniformly that he intends to stand by the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and to insist on the right of the people to choose their own form of government, not only in the matter of Slavery—for he says we have had four years of negroes, and we want some legislation for the interests of white men—there are other questions in that Constitution besides the issue of Slavery, and they must be settled by the people of Kansas themselves. If the Constitution made at Lecompton is not the will of the people of the Territory, then he declares himself in favor of throwing that overboard, as the Topeka Constitution was upset, and referring back the whole subject of Constitution-making to the people of the Territory. He maintains that in this matter we have nothing to do with South or North, but must stand by the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. The President was elected by the people, on the pledge that the actual settlers shall be protected in their right to form their own Constitution.

Mr. Douglas has also expressed the opinion, from the statements in the public prints, that the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas have attempted a fraud upon the people. He has also repudiated with special emphasis, the doctrine recently set forth by the Washington *Union*, that the several States have no right to abolish Slavery within their own limits. If the ultraists of the South believe they can face the North upon any such platform as this, he declares his belief they will find themselves mistaken. He speaks in the highest terms of the course of Governor Walker, of the sacrifices of comfort and interest he made in accepting that post, and of the absolute necessity of sustaining him.

Judge Douglas thinks that if the Administration wish to have Walker sustained *they can* effect it, but if they send in his name ostensibly to be approved, but really to be rejected, the Southern Senators will vote against him. He is more afraid of Slidell in this matter than of Hunter. He thinks Wise has crushed out Hunter in his letter. Mr. Buchanan, he is afraid, will indorse the bogus Constitution. He is tired of Kansas, and he will accept any mode of settlement that offers the speediest.

The Movements of the Democracy.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1857.

Opposition to the recent action of the Kansas Constitutional Convention is a growing feeling among the conservative National Democracy of the country. The fair men and strict interpreters of the platform of the Cincinnati Presidential Convention and the Inaugural Address of Mr. Buchanan—those men, who stood steadily by Governor Walker from the outset—are not in temper now to abandon the principle for which he and they have contended.

As the news arrives from the Northwest, the East, and from the great middle States, it is learned with certainty that the Democratic representatives in Congress will, as they have done during the existence of these Kansas troubles, yield obedience only to the will of the majority of the people of that Territory, as fairly expressed.

California and Illinois, Pennsylvania and Indiana, the North, the East and the West, the Northwest, and the Southwest, those who sustained the fight in the last Presidential contest will, if report be true, stand firmly together upon the ground taken in the present phase of the Kansas question by the *Press*, the Chicago *Times*, the Detroit *Free Press*, and the other principal Democratic presses of the country. Of course, the New-Orleans *Delta*, the Charleston *Mercury*, and the *South* will continue in the course which they have heretofore pursued.

Shortly after the assembling of Congress and the organization of the House of Representatives, there will be, I learn, a resolution introduced—and if introduced, it will certainly be passed—calling on the President to furnish, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the information which he may possess of the affairs of Kansas, as communicated to him during the recess between the sessions.

When the response to this resolution is published, and it appears that the provisions of the Constitution in question are *not made public, not known even to the Administration*, the unfairness of the Convention will become so apparent as to draw down upon it the indignation and contempt of all honest men of whatever party.

Mr. Buchanan sees and converses with gentlemen of prominence in the party as they arrive, and these generally oppose the schedule of the Convention. Mr. Walker, too, informs the Administration on many points of Kansas affairs, of which before they had imperfect and unreliable knowledge.

Kentucky Sentiment.

From the Louisville Democrat.

It is the duty of the Democratic Party to settle the affairs of Kansas by the straightforward policy they have laid down and pledged themselves to. The people of Kansas are to fix their own institutions, and are to have a fair opportunity to do it. * * * It is unbecoming a great party to swerve from principle, from favor or resentment toward any party. It were infinitely better for the South to lose a dozen such States as Kansas than to allow even a suspicion that she had countenanced any fraud or juggling for her benefit. * * We are of opinion that the refusal to submit the Constitution entire to the popular vote will be fatal to its acceptance by Congress. * * * Kansas is not a State yet, and there is no sovereignty about the Convention. But if there was, the people are to settle the institutions of Kansas; not the people by a fiction of law, but the real people. * * * The Constitution is not submitted to the people, and no reason can be given for the omission, except the apprehension that it might be voted down. Will the other States run the risk of dragging a State into the Union that does not wish to come in on the conditions proposed? They cannot do it; and we may safely predict they will not do it.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—DECLINE IN SUGAR—FREIGHTS DULL.

The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. Shufeldt, from Mobile on the night of the 22d, and Havana at 5 P. M. on the 25th, arrived here last evening. She experienced very heavy weather nearly the whole passage. There is nothing new from Havana. The health of the City is perfect.

The stock of Sugars on hand is reported at 142,000 boxes. Prices have declined, but without any regularity in figures.

Exchange on New-York, short sight, 6 per cent. premium, 60 days at 2½ to 3 per cent. premium. London, 10½ to 11 per cent. premium.

In Freights there is no demand for large vessels. Those carrying from 600 to 2,000 boxes for Europe, have been taken up at from £2 5s. to £2 15s.

The *Quaker City* has only $12,000 in specie on freight from Havana.

Fire at Sing Sing.—The residence of Mr. William Sing at Sing Sing, was entirely consumed by fire at 4½ o'clock on Sunday morning. The furniture was all destroyed. Mr. Sing had a narrow escape. He is an English pensioner over 86 years of age, and had resided in the same house for sixty years.

THE MAYORALTY.

YOUNG MEN'S ANTI-WOOD MEETING.

Great Demonstration at the Stuyvesant Institute.

Last evening, pursuant to call, a large assemblage of the young men of New-York opposed to Fernando Wood and in favor of Daniel F. Tiemann for Mayor, convened at the Stuyvesant Institute. The lecture room was crowded to overflowing. A large number of those unable to gain access to it organized meetings in front of the building and in the large appartment on the second floor.

The meeting proper was organized by Mr. D. W. Gildersleeve, who submitted the annexed list of officers, which was unanimously adopted:

PRESIDENT—JOHN E. PARSONS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

D. N. Hankins,	John F. Cook,	L. I. S. Clearman,
Geo. H. Hopkins,	Wm. H. Mooney,	Geo. W. Clarke,
Wm. B. Parsons,	Wm. M. Franklin,	James Ingram,
P. C. Van Wyck,	John J. Ennis,	Henry B. Hyde,
T. B. Van Buren,	Floyd Clarkson,	Charles L. Barnes,
John Bowne,	John L. Riker, Jr.,	John R. White,
Wm. H. Taylor,	Lemuel Bangs,	David E. Baldwin,
Cephas Brainerd,	Charles Curtis,	Wm. Price.

FOR SECRETARIES.

E. Robinson, Jr.,	Charles A. Moore,	Samuel Leeds,
Wm. F. Hyatt,	Mitchell Tyng,	Wm. H. Miller,
Harvey H. Wood,	Chas. T. Rodgers,	P. J. A. Harper,
Wm. H. Seymour,	James M. Parker.	

The first speaker introduced was Mr. W. H. Fry, who was received with great applause. He alluded at some length to the importance of the issues to-day to be decided on, and proceeded to speak of Fernando Wood's opposition to the recent Albany Legislation as the extreme of inconsistency. In one of his messages he recommended the adoption of regulations for the police force almost substantially similar to those enforced under the present Commission, and now he opposed the system simply because it was not under his exclusive control. No man of particular politics could bear upon the appointment of policemen now. But put the force into the hands of Fernando Wood, and it would become a "Dead Rabbit" concern from turret to foundation [Cheers.] Now, there was another point about this very election to which he wished to allude. Wood had himself recommended that the elections be changed, in Document No. 5, page 24. The only thing really different between the new charter and that which Fernando Wood recommended was that the supreme power of the Police had been taken away from him, and that was where the shoe pinched. [Cheers.] It had been argued by a gentleman at Tammany Hall the other night that some of the Republican papers which had praised Fernando Wood when he came into office were now his particular opponents. Why did they praise him then? Because they did not know that he had been in the California trade, and because he had made fair promises for the preservation of the peace and order of the City, which he had failed to perform. [Cheers.] And it was the duty of every citizen, when any man of good character came into office, no matter how much opposed to him in politics, to endeavor to do all that he could to assist him to promote order and good government. [Cheers.] Mr. Wood, the other day, had read a homily on General Worth, and talked a good deal about the special man and the eternal to-morrow. He (the speaker) would say that they were going to assign that special man to the eternal to-morrow. [Cheers.] To-morrow would certainly be the first time in this country when a man against whom charges of forgery and perjury had been brought, which had never been denied by either himself or his friends, should come forward to seek reëlection to a high and most responsible office. Now, if, of the 80,000 voters in this City a majority could be found to elect Fernando Wood, he would not say what he thought of those 40,000 and odd voters. He would simply say as Mr. Butterworth of the Assay Office had said this afternoon, that he would not discharge any man for voting for Fernando Wood, who was guilty of forgery, &c., but he would not trust him with the Bullion of the Assay Office. [Cheers.] It was a saying as old as the Latins, that "Birds of a feather flock together," and everybody who chose had now light to find out the darkness of Fernando Wood. They could drag that rat out of the hole very easily, if they but chose, and if they aimed with their eyes open then the [illegible] was that there was a majority in this City so [illegible] that they preferred a dishonest to an honest [illegible] office. Wood had only 35,000 votes when last elected, and if the people opposed to him, now united, they could beat him at that figure by 10,000 of a majority. [Cheers.] He thought there was a God in Israel yet. The property in this City was of great amount. This island was one of the richest spots in the world, and let the people now protect their jewels from the Barbarians. And the poor people were even more in need of good government than the rich, for they were less able to meet the expenses and risks of bad government. New-York had not only a local influence, but she was the very fountain of political power. In this country the great things were not begun or designated originally at Washington, but at New-York. When Brooks of South Carolina wanted to work a revolution, he said the first thing the South should do, would be to seize the federal treasury. At that time there was not $20,000 in the treasury at Washington, whilst there were $20,000,000 in New York. We had the sinews of war, and therefore we had the elemental forces of the diffusive energies of civilization. Let us, therefore, do our duty. Let us remember that every spot of our old island here is classic, that her early public men were men without shame and without reproach, whose intellect was equal to their patriotism, and who had given us a legacy of independence, of worth, and of sublimity, which we would be worse than parricidal if we allowed to slip ignominiously from our hands. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. R. C. McCormack, Jr., submitted the annexed resolutions:

Whereas, It is preëminently the duty of young men to use every honorable exertion to prevent a continuation of the corrupt and extravagant Government now disgracing this, the chief City of the Republic. Therefore,

Resolved, That we cheerfully ignore all party ties, and support the people's candidate for Mayor, Daniel F. Tiemann, a citizen of honor, experience and acknowledged ability, in whose hands we may safely confide the most important municipal interests.

Resolved, That we will make practical our earnest support of Mr. Tiemann, by urging our friends and neighbors to vote for him, and by attending at the polls, to insure, so far as in our power, a fair and honest balloting, which must inevitably result in his triumphant election.

Professor Howard Crosby was presented by the Chairman amid loud cheers. The speaker who had preceded him, he said, had referred to a remarkable production of our worthy Mayor last Wednesday, in the neighborhood of Miss Flora McFlimsey in Madison Square. He took for his motto the words, "I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him," and the same distinguished gentleman would forgive him (the professor) if he took his motto to-night, and said, "We have come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him." [Cheers.] To-morrow would be our Ides of March, and to-morrow our Cæsar would find a Brutus in every decent Democrat. [Cheers.] The Mayor's friends said he was a poor Job. They said he had endured the trials of his office and the persecutions of his enemies in such a remarkable manner, that he was a second Job. Well, they came together to-night as Job's comforters, [Laughter,] and he (the mayor) would tell them, doubtless, to-morrow night, "Miserable comforters are ye all!" [Cheers.] Fernando Wood had been elected to office in order to give him a chance of reforming himself as well as the city, and he had disappointed the hopes of his best friends. The people had now a serious work before them. Then on the morrow let them do their duty. Let them be faithful to the pledges which they had so promptly given; let the city's pride stimulate them to work, and let the city's prosperity be their reward. [Loud cheers.]

Hon. Erastus Brooks was received with applause. The time for argument, he said, had passed, and the time for action had arrived. He hoped that the gentlemen in control of this meeting would send the assemblage decently and early home, in order that each man might be at his post at sunrise to-morrow. He reviewed Fernando Wood's opposition to the recent legislation for the City, and declared that the present Charter agreed substantially with that recommended by the Mayor himself. And as to the Police Bill, against which he (Mr. Brooks) had reluctantly voted, it would never have been passed if Fernando Wood, acting at the head of the old Police force, had been an honest, upright, faithful public officer. He had removed from that force American citizens, born in the City of New-York, and not simply content with putting other men in their place, he put the very worst men of his own party in their places. Among his (Mr. B's) constituents he was compelled to witness a scene of disgrace like this. Four American-born sergeants of police had the honorable badges of sergeants of police torn from their breasts, and those marks of honor placed upon the breasts of four poor Irishmen distinguished only as the supporters of Fernando Wood. And he (Mr. B.) had said then and said now of Fernando Wood, that whenever and wherever he placed himself as a candidate for public position, he would be there to oppose him. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Brooks expressed his readiness, though a devoted American, to forget for the moment all political distinctions, and, taking a Republican by his right hand and a Democrat by his left, to go forward and sweep Fernando Wood out of the position which he disgraced. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Chauncey Schaffer was the next speaker. He was received with warm applause. During the last week, he said, he had talked so much about Fernando Wood that he was afraid of corrupting his own morals by saying anything more about him. [Cheers and Laughter.] And, moreover, he felt, as did the gentleman who had last addressed them, that the time for talking was about past, and the time for action had arrived. Was there a man so deaf that he was not able to hear thunder? [Laughter.] Was there a man so blind that he could not see lightning, especially when it struck him on the snout? [Laughter.] Was there a man so completely betrayed that he would acknowledge Fernando Wood to be a fit and proper person to be Mayor of the City of New-York? If there was, he would not defend that man on a charge of petty larceny for all the money that he and Wood could steal for six months. [Great laughter.] Mr. Schaffer entered at length into the charges of forgery and perjury against Fernando Wood in connection with Marvine and other affairs, and reasserted with much emphasis, his relations with Wood when the latter, as a Know-Nothing, was endeavoring to obtain the nomination of that party for Mayor. Mr. Schaffer was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered.

When Mr. Schaffer had retired there were loud cries for Mr. Cutting, but he was not there, and Mr. Peter Y. Cutler was announced in his stead. He said he arose without the slightest preparation. But he felt it necessary that some one belonging to the same party as the gentleman who had been called for, should appear on such an occasion. He was there as a Democrat. He intended to vote the Democratic ticket to-morrow, and in doing so he should vote for Daniel F. Tiemann for Mayor of the City of New-York. He was a Democrat, and did not believe Fernando Wood could receive a nomination from the Democratic *Party*. He might receive a nomination from those who would vote for the "devil incarnate," as one of Mayor Wood's friends had said the Democratic Party should do. [Laughter.] But he did not belong to that portion of the party, and would not, if he knew it, vote for his Satanic Majesty for Mayor of New-York. [Applause.] He had voted for Fernando Wood. There was a time when he thought he would make a very good Mayor. But that time had passed. He had been mistaken; but that was because he did not know the man. He had supposed that he had been regularly nominated by a Committee of respectable gentlemen, and on that recommendation he had supported him as a Democrat—but, as he had said, he had been mistaken. Mayor Wood had proved to be a very different man from what he had once supposed him to be. Instead of acting for the good of the people, he had so managed that scarcely a contract could be confirmed unless the party seeking the contract were willing to pay for it. But there was not time to review his official conduct then. As had been said, the time for talking had passed, it was now the time for work, and they must work earnestly. They must vote themselves and they must induce others to vote.

When he had retired Mr. Woodworth was announced. He hardly knew that he was called upon to say anything. The case reminded him of the story of the Irishman and the Jew, who went out together in a boat to fish. By some accident the Jew tumbled overboard and went down. When he came up the Irishman caught him by the collar and cried out "Do you belave in Jasus?" The saturated Jew said "No." "Then down ye'll go again," said Pat; and down he thrust him again. After he had held him down a long time he pulled him up, and again asked him, "Do you belave in Jasus?" The Jew again said, "No." Pat thrust him down again, and kept him there until he was almost dead, then brought him up and repeated the question. The Jew then answered, "Yes, he did believe." Then said Pat, "Down you go to glory, while you're in the faith," and down he thrust the Jew. That was what he believed would be the result of to-morrow night. Mayor Wood, taking the place of the Jew, and the people that of the Irishman. He continued at some length, urging them to vote for Mr. Tiemann, and to use all their influence with their friends to make them vote for him, and then gave way to

Mr. James Fairman, who appeared, he said, as one of the workingmen, and as such he intended to meet Fernando Wood on the morrow, believing him to be the greatest enemy of the workingman. In proof of [illegible]

While he was speaking, [illegible] entered the room, and was loudly cheered, and when Mr. Fairman had concluded, the calls for Sickles were loud and long.

Mr. Sickles responded to the call. He said he was glad to have an opportunity of meeting with the young men of New-York. It was true he had appeared late, but that was not because he did not desire to be with them. It was because he had been busy elsewhere, working for their interest—where the services of a soldier in the cause were more needed than in Stuyvesant Institute. [Applause.] They were, he said, on the eve of the battle—the battle that was to release them from the robberies and corruptions of the last three years. He had had some experience in political matters, and on the responsibility of that he would assure them that victory would as certainly perch upon their banners to-morrow as that the sun would go down. He knew that when they went out from the Hall they would hear of the vaunts of the friends of Mayor Wood. That was one of his tricks, and his bravos had learned it well. But he could tell them that the City was going to vote by ballot to-morrow, and no man without a heart could judge of what the feelings of the people were on this occasion. Therefore, Fernando Wood, having no heart, could not judge correctly of what the people were about to do. [Applause.] The last manœuvre of Wood was the richest one of all. It was to cause it to be stated publicly that the Administration at Washington desired the success of Mayor Wood, in order to save the Union—[laughter and great applause,]—and that those of the Democratic Party who opposed him should have their heads cut off. That was the last card of a political gamester, and if he understood the hearts of the people, they would hurl it back upon him with indignation and contempt. [Great applause.] Much had been said about the invasion of the City's rights by the last Legislature at Albany. He believed they had been invaded, but nevertheless, he had rather have an invasion from Albany than from Washington. [Cheers.] But it was useless to waste time and invective upon such an invasion. There was no such interference intended. It was a slander on the character of James Buchanan, to say that he would interfere with the election of these Aldermen and Supervisors. But, in proof of that assertion, an article from the Washington *Union* had been extensively quoted in the City during the day. Now he would assume, then, that the Washington *Union* never was, is not, and never would be, the organ of James Buchanan. To attempt to impose upon a portion of our fellow-citizens such a statement, only deserves to be characterized as an outrage upon the people of New-York. He had only to say that the entire statement was false, and that it would have no effect upon those for whom it was intended.

Mr. Sickles retired amid great applause, and the meeting adjourned.

The Election To-Day.

The first election under the amended Charter of the City of New-York takes place to-day. By section 51 of that instrument the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen are to be elected on the first Tuesday in December, this year, and (§ 53) hereafter the annual election for Charter officers, School officers and Governors of the Almshouse will be held on the first Tuesday in December.

The principal interest centres to-day in the selection of a Chief Magistrate for the City, who (§ 19) is to be elected for the term of two years. The successful candidate for this office, in common with the other Charter officers, will enter upon his duties on the first January next. (§ 52.)

The members of the Board of Aldermen (§ 3) are classified as follows: "The Aldermen from districts having an odd numerical designation, shall hold such office for the term of one year, and those from districts having an even numerical designation, shall hold such office for the term of two years. At all subsequent elections for Aldermen, they shall be elected for the full term of two years." The City (§ 30) is divided into seventeen Aldermanic Districts. Hitherto we have elected twenty-two Aldermen at each election. The President of the Board of Aldermen (§ 17) is acting Mayor during the absence or disability from any cause of the Chief Magistrate.

Twenty-four Councilmen, six from each Senatorial District of the City (§ 4), are to be elected to-day. They are chosen for one year.

The other City officers to be elected are Police Justices and Civil Justices for each of the (6) Judicial Districts. The new charter does not alter the law under which they are chosen.

A Governor of the Almshouse is to be elected to-day, and the new Board of Supervisors, consisting of twelve members. By the new law only six of these are to be voted for on one ticket. The six candidates who shall receive the highest vote will be declared elected, and the next six highest are to be appointed as the Ten Governors are. The result of this rule in the present instance will probably be to constitute a Board, one portion of whose members will be of a different stripe of politics from their colleagues.

The Provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act concerning elections should be borne in mind to-day. It is the duty of the Board of Police (§ 21) to detail at least two patrolmen to each election poll. It is to be hoped that a much larger force will be on duty at each poll. Any person who "publicly keeps or dispenses of" any intoxicating liquors upon election day, is liable to a fine of $50. By the same section it is made unlawful to erect any booth or box for the distribution of tickets within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place. Any person (§ 21) who uses personal violence, without just cause, upon any elector, or upon any policeman in the discharge of his duty, or fraudulently represents himself to be a policeman, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and is punishable with imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one or more than two years, or by a fine of not less than $250. Any Policeman who neglects to make an arrest for an offence against the law, committed in his presence, is liable to the same penalties.

Mayor Wood and President Buchanan—Note from Mr. Bradhurst.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning I perceive that I am quoted by your Washington correspondent as having heard from Mr. Fernando Wood the words, "Mr. Buchanan is a heartless old scoundrel, &c." I would beg to say that these were not precisely Mr. Wood's words. Let me relate to you the real circumstances: Mr. Buchanan, towards the latter part of last March, just after the Federal appointments for New-York had been made, was passing, on foot, by Willard's Hotel. Mr. Richard B. Connolly, at present County Clerk, and myself, were sauntering near the ladies' door of the Hotel, on the side street. Mr. Fernando Wood came out from the hotel at the ladies' door, and joined us. "How is your Honor?" said Mr. Connolly. Before any reply was made I said, "A gentleman just passed down the street, perhaps in search of yourself, Mr. Wood."

Wood replied, "Who was that?"

I answered, "No less a person than James Buchanan."

Mr. Wood—"*He be d——d; I would not be seen walking on the same side of the street with him; he is a d——d scoundrel.*"

This was Mr. Wood's answer to me. The profanity your readers must be kind enough to excuse, for it is after the most daguerreotype fashion, Mr. Wood's own property and language, and not mine. Had not your Washington correspondent referred to the matter I should have remained silent; but, particularly on the eve of an election like that which will take place to-morrow, it is best that the precise truth should be known. That Mr. Wood was notoriously inimical to Mr. Buchanan was well known in Washington, is not forgotten now, and never will pass away from the memory of the President himself.

SAMUEL BRADHURST.

A Card from the City Inspector.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Rumors having reached me of reports being circulated that my influence (whatever little I may possess) is being exerted in a "passive" way for Fernando Wood as Mayor in the election of to-morrow, I deem it but justice to myself to say that all such rumors are totally unfounded. All the influence and ability that I may have, *has been and will be* exerted to elect Daniel F. Tiemann, the People's Candidate, as Mayor of this City, believing him from his past private as well as official life, most eminently calculated to adorn the position of Chief Magistrate of this City. Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE W. MORTON.

The Superintendent of the [illegible] Assay Office and Mayor Wood.

The *Herald* of Sunday contains an affidavit of Patrick Boyle, one of the workmen of the Assay Office. The allegation in that affidavit—that the foreman "stated to the men that all who voted for Fernando Wood for Mayor, on Tuesday next, might consider themselves discharged,"—is, I learn, untrue. The foreman had no authority to dismiss any of the men, and could not have made the threat attributed to him.

It is true that, in giving directions to the foreman for the disposition of the men on the day of election, I said that this office would not be closed, but that the men must report themselves early; and I added that I had just read my friend Cochrane's report of Wood's dealings with Marvine, and that, in my judgment, any one who approved of Wood's mode of doing business, as developed in that report, *was not a safe man to handle bullion*. So I still think. The men of this office are most of them intelligent mechanics, and cannot be influenced by a *per diem* consideration to vote against their inclinations. Certainly no attempt will be made by any one connected with this office to coerce them.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, Sup't.
U. S. Assay-Office, Nov. 30, 1857.

Letter from Mr. R. F. Carman.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement published in the New-York Times, of this day, purporting to be made by Stephen Kelly, to the effect that I had declared, on Friday morning, "that Mayor Wood was a scoundrel, &c., and that I would not vote for him under any circumstances," is entirely without foundation. I do not know this Mr. Kelly, nor have I ever entertained any but feelings of respect for Mr Wood, and have intended from the first to give him my support. His statement is false in all respects.

Very respectfully yours,
RICHARD F. CARMAN.

It is due to ourselves to say, that we did not publish Mr. Kelly's letter until we had received the written assurance of a prominent and reliable gentleman of this City, that he "knew Mr. Kelly to be a truthful and most respectable man." Having published his statement, we of course give place, also, to Mr. Carman's denial.

Thomas Butler King's Name.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: I notice the name of Hon. T. Butler King was used as a Vice-President at the Wood Meeting held in the Academy of Music. I beg to say it was done without his consent. Mr. King left the New-York Hotel on the 5th of November, for New-Orleans, and reached there in due time, is there now, and will be till Dec. 6, at the St. Charles Hotel. As I am in correspondence with him, I state these facts. I would further state it is my intention to vote for Mr. Tiemann. I have always turned a deaf ear to the charges against Mayor Wood, but I cannot close my eyes to this last act of deception.

I am dear, Sir, your obd't serv't,
JOHN FREDERICKS.
Houston-street, Nov. 30, 1857.

Vehement Appeal on Behalf of Mayor Wood.

The following circular exhortation, which sounds amazingly like satire, has been widely scattered throughout the City:

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.

Dear Sir: We call upon you to sustain the right! As an independent and honest man, we ask your support for another independent and honest man.

Mayor Wood has discharged his public duties with fidelity and ability. He has imparted to the Office of Mayor dignity of character, integrity of purpose, and a clear perception of the interests of the people!

With rare courage and sagacity he successfully resisted the efforts to degrade his office and usurp the municipal authority of New-York. In this resistance he hazarded fortune, liberty, and life itself! Shall he be sustained? Although elected last year for two years, the same Legislature, which so much distinguished itself by open corruption and illegal encroachments upon your corporate privileges, has sought to remove him in one year, by making his term expire in January next. Do not permit it! Rebuke this unwarrantable and unjust curtailment of his term.

Vote the inclosed ticket, and call upon your friends and neighbors to vote likewise. Do not omit voting because you deem his election sure. Give him such a majority as will not only do him justice, but forever silence his calumniators and slanderers. In sustaining him you sustain New-York.

Very respectfully, yours,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
CHARLES A. SECOR,
WILLIAM F. WETMORE.

Mr. Secor's name, as we have already stated, was signed to this without his authority, and there is no such name as "William F. Wetmore" in the Directory.

Medical Bearings of the Election.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An anonymous communication arranged so as falsely to appear as if signed by a Committee of Bellevue Hospital, is being circulated by the friends of Fernando Wood amongst regular physicians this evening before election to induce them to vote against Mr. Tiemann, on the ground that as Governor of the Almshouse he has favored Homœopathy. Though sincerely opposed to that system professionally, knowing Mr. Tiemann personally as an excellent honest citizen, we have patriotism enough in this alarming crisis to vote for him for a non-medical office, if he were Hahnemann himself. If [illegible] of the regular profession really notice this contemptible trick and believe the story true, the very best way to get rid of Mr. T. as Governor of the Hospital is to elect him *Mayor*.

A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

An Affecting Appeal on Behalf of [illegible] Wood.

To Regular Physicians.—Mr. Daniel F. Tiemann is a warm advocate for the introduction of Homeopathic physicians into Bellevue Hospital in place of the regular physicians now in attendance at that institution. He was one of the first movers in this matter, and is still one of the most bitter and prejudiced members of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse in this Homœopathic question. For the truth of the above fact, you are respectfully referred to Professors Smith, Metcalf, Barker, Clark, Parker, Drs. J. W. Francis, James R. Wood, [illegible], Thomas F. Cock, &c., the Board of Ten Governors, and particularly to

WASHINGTON SMITH,
P. G. MOLONEY,
ANTHONY DUGRO,
Committee on Bellevue Hospital.

What Mr. Butterworth Did Say.

The *Herald* of yesterday contains an affidavit of Patrick Boyle, one of the workmen of the Assay Office. The allegation in that affidavit that the foreman "stated to the men that all who voted for Fernando Wood for Mayor, on Tuesday next, might consider themselves discharged," is, I learn, untrue. The foreman had no authority to dismiss any of the men, and could not have made the threat attributed to him.

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SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. Assay Office, Nov. 30, 1857.

Arrangements of the Police Commissioners.—The Police Commissioners yesterday were very busy. They visited many of the Station-houses, and examined and swore in a large number of Special Policemen to do duty at the polls to-day. The [illegible] Commissioners, it will be remembered, resolved to [illegible] 2,000 of these. The complement is full. Each of the Special Policemen will have furnished him a [illegible] shield and a club. The Police generally, it is understood, are armed with weapons that are more formidable than locusts.

The Board of Police Commissioners have [illegible] the following order:

Section 1. The Inspectors of each election [illegible] shall meet at the time and place when and where the election shall have been appointed to be held [illegible] and shall proceed to organize themselves as a Board for the purpose of presiding at and conducting [illegible] election.

Sec. 2. The Inspectors shall appoint one of [illegible] number Chairman of the Board, who shall administer to the other Inspectors the oath of office, as prescribed by the Constitution, and the same oath shall [illegible] administered to the Chairman by one of the other Inspectors.

Sec. 3. The Inspectors, or a majority of them, having severally taken such oath, the [illegible] spectors shall then [illegible]

[illegible]

Sec. 5. The poll of each election [illegible] opened, &c., &c., &c.

These provisions are from Tit. 4, Art. 1, [illegible] edit. page 344.

They leave no doubt in connection with the amendment of 1857, for the following conclusions:

1. That with the exception of the change of appointment, Poll Clerks are sworn in and act as heretofore, and with the additional powers of [illegible] the Canvassers.

2. That the word "then" in Sec. 5, fixes a point of time when the poll opens. To that point there must be a concurrence of an attendance and swearing in of a Board of Inspectors with a Chairman, together with a swearing in of the Poll Clerks by that Chairman; and until this concurrence is had, the poll cannot be opened.

If, therefore, the Inspector refuse to swear in or recognize the Poll Clerks, the poll is not opened. The necessity is equal to that of a formation of a Board of Inspectors; and ballots received and poll proceedings had without this formality would be inoperative.

Vacancies of Poll Clerks can only be filled by the Board of Police. JAMES W. NYE,
President of the Board of Police Commissioners.

To Prevent Election Frauds.—The District Attorney, whose duty it is "to adopt efficient measures" relative to election frauds, (1 R. S. [illegible]) has issued his usual public notice, which is posted conspicuously about town. He offers a reward of [illegible] (guaranteed by a Committee of responsibility) for the detection of any one of the following frauds:

Legerdemain in changing prepared tickets by an Inspector.
Substitution of prepared ballot-boxes.
Refusal to take a legal challenge.
Omission to canvass votes in proper order.
Proceeding in the count from one box to another, before the returns of the first box are signed and sealed.
Omission to proclaim results.
Adjournment from place of poll.
Miscalling tickets in the canvass.
Taking a recess during canvass.
Omitting to file returns with Mr. Valentine by Wednesday, 5 P. M.

[illegible] Inquests.

The Water-street Murder.—Coroner [illegible] yesterday examined [illegible], at the Tombs, charged with being the principal in the recent murders in the Water-street dance-house of [illegible] Driscoll. The prisoner stated that he was a native of Spain, 24 years of age, a soldier by profession and resides in Brooklyn. In reference to the charge of murder he answered, "I have nothing to say." A copy of the prisoner's examination was sent to the District-Attorney preliminary to having the case presented to the Grand Jury.

Serious Burning—Fatal Accident.—[illegible] Homan, a domestic at No. 190 East Twenty-eighth-street, (L. A. [illegible]) was severely burned on Saturday night, from letting fall a fluid lamp. The [illegible] communicated to her clothes and she ran wildly screaming into the street. Her cries brought several men to her assistance. Mr. Beekman, who keeps a grocery store adjoining, stripped off her clothes, getting both his own hands badly burned. A gentleman named Fiske [illegible] his overcoat and wrapped it around her, after which she was carried into the house, and Drs. [illegible] and Fiske called to dress the burns. She [illegible] in great agony until yesterday morning, when she died. Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the body when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. The deceased was 41 years of age, and a native of this country. She had been married, but her husband [illegible] several years ago. Her only known relative is a brother named Cummins, who some time since was a journeyman baker in a bakery in Greenwich-street, near Fulton, but whose whereabouts are not known at present. The brother is requested to call at Mr. Beekman's and take charge of the effects of the deceased and let his wishes be known as to her funeral and burial.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hills on the body of an unknown man, who was found drowned at the foot of Pier No. 12 East River. The deceased was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, slim, with light hair and sandy whiskers. He was dressed in a black frock coat and blue overalls, and appeared to have been in the water about a month. There being no marks of violence on the body a verdict was rendered of "supposed accidental drowning."

Sudden Death.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday, at No. 180 Elm-street, on the body of Manning Underhill, a workman in the [illegible] factory of the Messrs. [illegible], who died [illegible] while at work, from a rupture of the [illegible]. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Deceased was [illegible] years of age, and a native of New-York.

A Plan of Radical Reform—A Paper Currency based upon Federal Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MY DEAR SIR: The similitude between valetudinarian nations and sick men, was somewhat [illegible] the late CZAR NICHOLAS gave it a new [illegible] of imperial sanction. Quite as full is the parallel, when a diseased public credit is concerned. The financial system of this country, the currency, and local and individual credits, are in that extreme condition of disorder, which invites instant remedies and threatens in their absence to sink in hopeless embarrassment, or, if temporarily relieved, to suffer occasional relapses more disastrous than the steady progress of disease itself. Everybody in such moments comes forward with his panacea. Not a man one meets but bores you with an infallible specific. All men turn empirics, and the financial columns of such journals as yours, whose counsels the public is used to appeal to in the last resort, bristle with suggestions, propositions, hints, emendations, and novel systems, [illegible], from every letter of the alphabet, and the whole dictionary of pseudonyms. I too, you may remember, am a monetary reformer, and boast my nostrum. Two years ago we discussed the subject together, and agreed that a period of cloudless prosperity, such as then gladdened every hearth-stone, and seemed to laugh the [illegible] to scorn, was inappropriate to the application of remedies, the efficacy of which can only be appreciated when the stroke of illness has fallen upon pecuniary interests. The opportunity for experiment arises with novel symptoms. The [illegible] for advice is that when calamity needs [illegible] calls for it. When disaster and panic proclaim too plainly to be mistaken the want of better ideas, then let them be uttered, and in God's name, if they be wise and salutary, let them be adopted. So we talked. And now the occasion is upon us in all its direct energy; and now, [illegible], we shall probably once more agree, is the [illegible] for laying the foundation of a [illegible] currency; and therefore I again seek access to the public through your columns. Thronging as they are with important and interesting matter, I can only hope that the restricted space to which my essay must be confined, will not render it unintelligible, nor perplex without satisfying the reader.

THE ACTUAL DISEASE

is a want of public confidence in a large majority of the circulating medium; a desire to exchange, without sacrifice, the greater fraction of it for the smaller, the scarcer; a sudden and general and violent preference for specie, or currency stamped upon precious metals, for bank notes and private scrip, or money stamped or written upon paper. The first and instantaneous movement of panic uniformly takes this direction. Unprepared for the phenomenon, the issuers of such proscribed currency, when required, agreeably to the engagement of the note to pay five dollars in gold or silver for the five-dollar pledge upon demand, repudiate the engagement, and the paper representative of value lies in the holder's hands a post note, payable at an indefinite future epoch optional with the maker. The private trader, whose creditors are less indulgent than those of a bank, and for whose protection against the effects of a panic and the fulfillment of promises to pay, no bench of [illegible] hastens to volunteer *prejudicial* (prejudging, a judgment in advance of facts, knowledge and occasion) and preposterous, though [illegible], goes into insolvency and [illegible] upon a host of others [illegible] or immediately upon his [illegible] a commercial or monetary panic [illegible] springing in all but rare exceptional instances from one cause, and that cause [illegible] remedy.

[illegible]

Is the [illegible] of the precious metals as the basis [illegible] presence of recent [illegible] [illegible] money is applied, maintains the steadiest and least imperturbable relation. To [illegible] and sustain a *perfect* currency it must, in fact, be a *perfect* standard; that is an object of comparison fixed, constant and below the reach of commercial storms and freshets; [illegible] totally different in kind from the metals, which custom, derived from [illegible] in the modern and enlightened [illegible] of political and commercial economy, has transmitted to us as the monetary standard. [illegible] proves that gold and silver, [illegible] vary in value as widely as any [illegible] of commerce. Considered in relation with [illegible] of traffic, their worth varies inversely with the scarcity or abundance of that article. If the cotton crop is short, the commercial value of gold and silver, in relation to cotton, falls. If wheat is over-abundant, the commercial value of gold and silver, in relation to wheat, [illegible] is palpable; they are [illegible] of commerce, on the same footing as any other, subject to the same rigid laws of supply and demand, and equally liable to speculative engrossment, exportation and other commercial treatment with corn, cotton, rice, tobacco or coffee. The unfitness of these latter as a currency basis is self-evident. So far, indeed, from being a standard, the metals are fluctuating as a buoy beside the Eddystone Light. They lack all the stability, equality, and invariability indispensable to a perfect standard. A bad season for cotton [illegible], a luckless turn for the gold-finder, may alter their value fifty *per centum*. They are subject to sudden destruction, as in the case of the *Central America*. They are subject to loss, theft, and [illegible] accidents, without the means of [illegible] and recovery. They are subject to wear and tear, the constant loss by attrition in the balance of gold coin, equaling, it has been computed, a European rate of interest upon the total amount of gold in circulation. And to obtain [illegible] metallic symbols, worthless as they are as [illegible] as they are to handle, costly as they are to transport, wasteful as they are [illegible] and wear, and tear, we pay millions yearly from the national resources, maintaining great establishments to divide, multiply, and [illegible] them fantastically for popular use, and "lay out" of some hundred millions of capital in the form of inert metal, which if actively employed in trade, would afford revenue sufficient in a few years to [illegible] the collective debt of the several States [illegible] the very scarcity and [illegible] of which ensures at [illegible] [illegible] become too common and base for any [illegible] values.

The [illegible] of value in real estate, and the opportunities for error and fraud that experience has shown it to present, as a guaranty of currency, render its use as objectionable as that of the metals. Personal property is evidently still less acceptable. The stocks and securities of individual States, or of counties, or of municipal or business corporations and associations, are of too uncertain value, dependent as they are upon sources of information to which the bulk of mankind have no satisfactory access, to meet with universal acceptance and credit. Their validity is necessarily local; their market value too variable to afford a monetary standard. Need I say that a National Bank, into the institution of which the specie element, and the various securities which give so little steadiness to our present currency, would enter, and which would inevitably become the shuttle-cock of party, and be driven to bankruptcy under the pressure of a hostile executive, is in my mind the most faulty project of all? In all sincerity, I believe there is but one course left us; and that is, returning to the starting point, to rest our currency upon

THE TRUE BASIS

—*the faith of the National Government*. I propose, my dear Sir, a radical reform. The creation of a currency I hold to be—and until the present vicious system of banking was contrived, was universally held to be—one of the loftiest functions of the legislative office. It should be an inseparable prerogative of the supreme power in the State, delegated as occasion may require, but under such stringent limitations as to secure that largest measure of public safety and advantage which it is the mission of government to confer, and the neglect of which is such an abdication of functions as authorizes revolution. An omission to assure such safety is indeed a wrong far more deserving of vituperative denunciation than Wood's farthings, which awoke the wrath of the Drapier: a gigantic outrage, greater by the ratio of guineas to halfpence. Yet legislative neglect subjects this entire people to insecurity, in regard to the circulating medium. Partial security is certainly attempted by the inconsistent and ill-considered legislation of a few States. In a few, as in New-York, the system faintly suggests the correct theory of Government faith; in others, the security is illusory, and therefore a positive injury to those it assumes to protect; elsewhere the bill-holder is wholly at the mercy of an irresponsible stockholder. Everywhere, however, the specie basis lies at the foundation; and even in your State, where the evil presents itself in its least exceptionable shape, we find the Banking Department powerless where the recusant issuers of promises to pay strengthen each other by collusions in their repudiation. It deals vigorously with single spies; but it is impotent in the face of batallions. Not more vexatious, though far less injurious, was the German Customs system, before the Zöllverein swept away the web of petty toll-gates, at which each princeling gathered his peculicum of revenue, than the confused legislation of the separate States of our union upon banking and currency. What we want is a monetary system as broad, comprehensive, safe, and liberal as our governmental scheme itself, and with faith and validity consubstantial with our institutions. We want every pretended representative of money to be as universally respected and accepted as a Government bond, or Treasury note, and to cost as little, that we may no longer imprison millions in ponderous metallic bars, in order to possess a mere convenience of exchange, which is clumsy, inconvenient, and mischievous after all. At first sight the easiest way of approaching these desirable results would seem to be the creation of a national fiscal agent, with the power of issuing circulation under the federal guaranty, such paper to be substituted for gold and silver as a legal tender. This measure, with the discontinuance of the metallic coinage, would point in the right direction. Such fiscal agent, however, would be open to the same class of objections as a National Bank, though in a minor degree, as being merely a medium of circulation, not of deposit and discount. It would be subject to contradictory political control; it would become the instrument of party; and before a partisan onslaught might at any moment be prostrated, and public confidence with it. It certainly would not put an end to the promiscuous and insecure banking systems of the several States. And, what at present is a fatal objection, the party now ruling in national politics, is prescriptively pledged against any institution of the sort. Again, the plan of government directly stamping its guaranty upon paper, as it now stamps it upon metals, and issuing paper instead of metallic coinage, is apparently practicable. It is needless to say that a Government like ours, capable of issuing $68,000,000 of stocks and bonds, and finding a world market for them far above par, has credit sufficient to issue the same order of securities in the fractional form of dollars, their multiples and divisions. The ability to owe indefinitely and without demand, so long as interest is duly paid, is peculiar to States of first-rate magnitude. Bullion is worth no more than the scrip by which the British Government admits its indebtedness to the bearer in the sum of £5, and yet the British Government owes £800,000,000, the prompt payment of which is a financial impossibility. The credit of the American Government is far less questionable, as it possesses a landed domain exceeding in value the wildest expansion of the circulating medium. On the score of reliability, therefore, the paper acknowledgment of indebtedness might pass as readily as the precious metals, to which common consent, and not intrinsic worth, as I have observed, gives currency; but, *nevertheless*, the direct issue of such scrip by Government, in sums small enough to meet all the exigencies of traffic, would be surrounded by a host of objections, many of which cannot fail to impress the reader. I must limit myself to the general one, that the immensity of the patronage thus added to the Federal Government, and the room thus unquestionably opened for jobbing and official profligacy, would render such accession of power most mischievous.

HOW TO INAUGURATE A BETTER SYSTEM.

A literal construction of the Constitution would seem to assign Congress all the authority requisite to control the national currency. It is empowered "to regulate the commerce among the several States," "to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin;" and by the prohibition (Sec. X., Art. 1) to the several States of the rights to "coin money, emit bills of credit, and make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts," there is implied power in Congress to do any and all of these things. But in the usage of the individual States in regard to paper currency, it is obvious that the institution of banks of issue is practically held to be a reserved right of the separate sovereignties, the relinquishment of which is only to be effected by further constitutional provision. It may be readily introduced. The fourth article of the eighth section contains the clause:

"Congress shall have power * * to establish * * uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States."

A power so mischievously construed and exercised within our recollection as to render its erasure from the organic law a duty of the highest importance. I may be over sanguine in supposing that the adoption of my currency scheme will effectually prevent a recurrence of the abnormal condition of affairs which was supposed to sanction the extraordinary act of 1842. At all events, let the word "banking" replace, in the paragraph cited, the word "bankruptcies," and we at once find Congress invested with undoubted authority to accomplish all we ask. The mode of exercising that authority is the momentous question, the solution of which, I conceive, lies in the passage of two simultaneous acts, viz:

1. An act authorizing the construction of a railroad connecting the Mississippi with the Pacific Ocean, granting for that object the credit of government to any competent corporation that shall offer the most advantageous terms for the loan. If the estimated cost of construction reach, as is anticipated, $200,000,000 to three-fourths of that sum, or $150,000,000, let Federal bonds be issued, a far more judicious and economical mode of affording aid than by a monstrous land grant, under which all the speculative appreciation of lands along the route inures to the advantage of private capitalists. The Company will, of course, be bound, by a proper lien upon the road and its furniture, to pay such rate of interest as the bonds indicate upon their face; a payment to be made in part by the transportation of mails, military stores and troops. The arrangements, details, and securities of such a bill will suggest themselves to the committee intrusted with its preparation.

2. An act abolishing the existing banking system, as authorized by State laws, and erecting a federal system in its stead, with these leading characteristics.

A CIRCULATION SECURED CENT FOR CENT BY GOVERNMENT BONDS.

A superintendency of Banking in the Treasury Department, with subordinate offices, for the sake of convenience, at the several Sub-Treasury offices in the country.

The issue of such circulation to any Banks incorporated by State laws, who shall deposit an equivalent with the Superintendent in Federal bonds.

The issue of such circulation in [illegible] answering to the various denominations now expressed by bank bills, and gold and silver coinage.

The substitution of such money as a legal tender for gold and silver.

The adaptation of the Sub-Treasury act to the new currency.

The discontinuance of the several mints and assay offices.

Provisions accommodating the machinery of Government in all its details to the new order of things.

That such provisions would have to be extended from time to time by further legislation before all the requirements of the new system would be completely met is more than probable. Considering the active demand for Federal stock as an object of investment in trust estates and otherwise, it is quite sure that $150,000,000 of bonds would be insufficient to sustain the necessary paper emissions. Authorities differ so widely as to limits of expansion reached by the circulating medium at periods of great commercial activity, that it is difficult to select a fair average estimate. It certainly lies somewhere in the neighborhood of $250,000,000; and should the stock issue of $150,000,000 prove inadequate upon trial, it will be easy to find grand national enterprises to which the aid of the Government credit may be wisely extended. So long as there is an Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at Panama, at Darien, unsevered by a ship canal; while there is but one line of railroad to the Pacific Ocean instead of a Northern, Middle and Southern, as is contemplated; so long as we are unpossessed, as a maritime power, of naval dépôts and ports of shelter and rendezvous in those quarters of the world most frequented by our commerce; while Cuba is unpurchased, and Mexico but partially dismembered, we cannot lack objects for the judicious application of the Federal credit.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BETTER SYSTEM.

By these successive steps, then—namely, an amendment of the Constitution where amendment is most needed, and two or three simple and feasible acts of Congress—we attain certain all-important results:

A secure and immovable foundation for the currency.

We no longer stamp the expression of Government faith upon precious metals costing annually millions of capital, that detained at home and legitimately employed would duplicate themselves in a twelvemonth.

We stamp it upon paper, or, if invention can supply it, some less expensive material, and so liberate those hundred millions of dead and perishing capital now locked up in gold and silver.

A bank note will be of equal value everywhere; the shaving thereof, and all ruinous differences in exchange, all the cost of transporting and insuring bullion and specie, all the risk of losing great sums of money without clue to retrace and recover them, cease to exist.

We gain the completion of several stupendous public improvements, the direct profit and indirect benefit of which will enrich the nation far beyond any imaginary sacrifice in procuring them.

Commerce will be the gainer in the possession of a portable money, the worth and safety of which will render it current in foreign as well as domestic transactions, and which will be far less subject to relative fluctuations than specie, and therefore more nearly a standard of comparison in the appraisement of its commodities.

The Government bonds will supply a most desirable object of safe and unquestionable investment, now wholly wanting to the American public, but which the most timid and ignorant Englishman possesses.

Mankind will be the gainer in the example thus set, and the first step thus taken in the banishment of a barbarous and unwieldy material of money.

And in the possession of a large national debt, so divided in the form of a dependent currency as to render every man in the country pecuniarily interested in the conservation of the Government, we have, perhaps, the highest advantage of all; an assurance, beyond fear, of the integrity and perpetuation of this happy union of States. You will perceive at a glance how widely I differ from those officers of the Treasury who present themselves periodically in the stock-market, and buy up the Federal loans at a ruinous premium. I have no horror of a national debt. If the interest can be provided for without addition to public burdens, I regard it as the source of unspeakable benefit. With the example of the British debt, and its conservative influence upon the English Constitution before my eyes, I cannot close them to the conviction that nothing can furnish the wanting element of cohesion to our Confederacy but the power of money, that pecuniary hold upon the allegiance of subjects, compared with which patriotism, loyalty, and partisan conservatism are ropes of sand. I would bind over every man and woman in the country by the amount of cash in their several pockets, or anticipated from earnings or other revenue, to the support of the Government and the Union. The agitator, dissolutionist, and extremist, southern or northern, should be peremptorily debarred from the hope and countenance of abetting factions by this insuperable barrier of self-interest. And that the adoption of my plan involves all of these fortunate results, without adding to the popular burdens, a due consideration of the details must evince, and hence the confidence I justly feel in its security.

For the present, however, I have trespassed abundantly upon your faith and patience, and must postpone more minute developments until occasion or controversy calls for them. I am conscious that without the array of figures, facts, statistics and arguments, with which some considerable investigation has strengthened my positions, and which the exigencies of newspaper space forbid me to introduce at present, my views may in some points lack that circumstantial demonstration which they really admit of. Have the goodness to believe so, and also that I shall be gratified with any opportunity of meeting a fair controversialist, and making good my case against all oppugners. With sincere respect, my dear Sir, yours, CALHOUN.

GREENBRIAR, VA., Nov. 19, 1857.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The War Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

We gave yesterday, in our Central American correspondence, particulars of the outbreak that has recently occurred between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Among the official documents sent us by our correspondent were letters from Col. CAUTY, commander of the River San Juan, demanding, on the part of Costa Rica, the surrender of that river and its forts from the Nicaraguan authorities. The following additional documents will throw some further light on the subject, and will be read with interest. We subjoin, in the first place, the Nicaraguan acceptance of the Costa Rican declaration of war:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, MANAGUA, Oct. 19, 1857.

To the Prefect of the Department of ——:

The Supreme Executive has directed me to announce through this office the following decree:

Considering that the concessions of the Government of this Republic have not been sufficient to satisfy the expectations of that of Costa Rica, and to prevent hostile operations which have for their end the expropriation of the River San Juan, the Lake, and the Isthmus between San Juan del Sur and La Virjen, and which have been put in execution so that the whole line of the Transit may fall into its power.

In view of the dispatch dated Aug. 5, directed to the Minister of Relations of that Republic, conceding to his Government the District of Guanacaste, and of the right bank of the River San Juan, from two miles below Castillo to Point Castilla (Greytown.)

And the Captain of the steamer *San Carlos*, Mr. G. CAUTY, having threatened the blockade of the Fort of San Carlos, and demanded the surrender of the public force which has the custody of it, by order of the Comandante-General of the Republic of Costa Rica, as appears from the official note of said Captain, directed to the commander of that fort, a copy of which accompanies this; it is therefore decreed:

ARTICLE 1. Nicaragua will accept the war which the Government of Costa Rica has made against her, and will vindicate her outraged rights, perfidiously violated by the conduct of that Government.

ART. 2. The Government of Nicaragua will preserve intact its rights to all the line of the transit from San Juan del Norte, by the river and lake, to San Juan del Sur; as also those which it holds in the District of Guanacaste, its lands, woods and rivers.

ART. 3. The Government will proceed to raise the necessary force to carry into effect the directions of the present decree.

ART. 4. Communicate the foregoing to the proper officers. Dated in Managua, Oct. 19, 1857.

TOMAS MARTINEZ,
MAXIMO JEREZ.

The following are the proclamations of General MARTINEZ upon the Costa Rican declaration of war:

TOMAS MARTINEZ, General of Division, and in Chief of the Army of the Republic.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: Inasmuch as the views of the Government of Costa Rica cover designs easily penetrated, the Government of this Republic had abstained from offering explanations that might offend the delicate susceptibility of its friend and ally. But the press has exposed these views, the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty, and of the United States of North America, have revealed these designs, and the acts of the actual Costa Rican Government have placed them beyond doubt.

The Government of Costa Rica, with the ostensible view of assisting Nicaragua in the defence of the independence of the country, possessed itself of Castillo Viejo; it dismissed from that point the fiscal employe of the Nicaraguan Government; it assumed the sovereignty of the waters of the river and the lake, under the trust of the Republic, for the purpose of blockading the Fort of San Carlos; and lastly, it captured the Nicaraguan passenger boats to San Juan del Norte. It placed forces in Tortuga, and it threatens to occupy the neighboring towns to consummate the complete usurpation of the Transit line, and hand it over to WEBSTER, HARRIS and MORGAN, the filibusters, fast friends of WALKER.

The Governments of the other States, becoming aware of these circumstances, that of Salvador has offered its mediation, which Nicaragua accepts, with the hope of arriving at a pacific termination of the present question; and the Commissioner is momentarily expected. He, doubtless, to a certain extent, will be listened to by the Government of Costa Rica, as all the States have an equal interest in preventing all disturbances that might afford filibusterism the desired opportunity to strike a decisive blow against the independence of Central America.

But if Costa Rica does not restrain herself at the imperious voice of reason and national polity, it is necessary that the Nicaraguans repress her audaciousness and arrogance, and defend the integrity of the Republic.

The fratricide which the Government of that Republic seeks to commit, will cover it with opprobrium; the defence which you ought to make of your rights will cover you with glory—but if you falter, theirs will be the glory, yours the shame.

For my own part, placed at the head of the army of the Republic, by a decree of the 20th inst., I march to Granada to engage seriously in the operations of the war, which, notwithstanding our sentiments of fraternity, we have accepted as the only means of salvation which remain to us after the late events. Union will make us strong, and justice will give us the victory over the unjust aggressor. Such is the conviction of your countryman and friend,

TOMAS MARTINEZ.

MANAGUA, Oct. 22, 1857.

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE PEOPLE OF NICARAGUA.

COUNTRYMEN: Recent unfortunate events, which have covered Central America in mourning, had destroyed the prosperity of our unfortunate country; and when saved from the momentary danger, we undertook to repair as much as possible the immense evils under which we had suffered—when a united people sought with patriotic endeavor to reconstruct our social and political edifice, and to unite ourselves more strongly with the other States of Central America, to assure our independence and sovereignty—an act highly offensive to the dignity of the Republic and which sought to diminish our territorial integrity, diverted our attention from these important and interesting subjects.

The Government of Costa Rica, regarding but little its own honor and dignity, and the incontestible rights of Nicaragua, and forgetful of the common danger which from abroad threatened both it and us, pretends to appropriate the dominion of the line of the transit, established by way of the river San Juan and Lake of Nicaragua, and to that end has ordered a blockade of the fort of San Carlos, and a demand to the officer in charge of it to surrender or perish from hunger. An act so oppressive and unjust towards us, consequent upon the disorder and calamities in which our people have been involved, can only elicit a sentiment of indignation in the heart of every good Nicaraguan; and the Government, profoundly offended, has not hesitated to accept the war she has so inexcusably provoked, well assured of the ardent enthusiasm which animates you for the honor and interest of our common country.

I have taken the command of the army in order to vindicate with arms our rights, attacked by a Government whose unhallowed ambition, is not arrested by the principles of justice, by the sanctity of truth, by the titles of fraternity and common interest, by the idea in fine, the supreme idea of the misfortunes which overwhelm us, and towards which is pointed, as towards us, the terrible threat of filibusterism and whose consummation is made easier by its misguided proceedings.

The Government of Costa Rica can scarcely harbor the idea that our people have become so debilitated by a war so prolonged and devastating, as to have sunk to that depth of degradation which will tolerate outrage upon our most sacred rights.

Nicaragua will prove to the world that the detraction from her wealth, that the revolutions from which she has suffered, that the disorder in which she has lived, that the many and great misfortunes of which she has been the victim, have not extinguished the sentiment of national honor, of independence and liberty; and that she will a thousand times rather disappear from the catalogue of nations, than to humiliate herself by receiving the law from—by admitting the tutelage of—any one who presumes upon her impotence to force her to surrender the most valuable portions of her territory.

We have ample means for war and for peace. Our Government does not deny and is not ungrateful for the important services of the people of Costa Rica in the struggle that has just ended. It does not deny the imperious necessity that calls upon the two countries to unite and identify their interests to preserve their political existence; it does not deny, in fine, that the people of Costa Rica may be forced by their unjust Government into a fratricidal war, without adopting the sentiments which conduce to this unpardonable wrong; and with this conviction I have been invested with full faculties, so that, in case it be possible to come to an understanding, I can bring about a union on a basis most advantageous to both countries; but this union must spring from the deference of Nicaragua, and from her benevolent sentiments towards Costa Rica. It can never be the result of the aggressions of the actual Government, which infringes upon the most sacred rights of nations, inflicting upon our country the great humiliation of seeing the most valuable portion of her territory usurped, and which takes so much pains to dishonor and vilify us in the ears of the world, to justify its pretensions, that now give rise to our just indignation.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The moment has arrived to prove that we yet have life and being; and that we cannot be villified and insulted with impunity; that we cannot with impunity be robbed, and subjected to the shameful condition of the abject and imbecile. Our cause is holy. Central America and the whole world will justify us; and even the people whom it is proposed to use against us will acknowledge our rights and perceive in the attempt of their Government against us another motive to subtract from its fatal power, and to fraternize with us, in order to secure their future safety.

The war, then, is against the Government of Costa Rica, and not against the people who groan beneath its tyrannies. Let us counsel them to accept our desire for union, as also the deference with which we desire to recompense them for their sacrifices in our behalf, and to prevent the shedding of blood and the ravages of war.

NICARAGUANS: The campaign is opened. Gather about the Government which [illegible] your patriotism, your [illegible] and your resources.

CHIEFS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS: [illegible] with your blood the national honor and the most sacred rights of your country. She expects from us her salvation. I shall accompany you everywhere, and guarantee in your name, constancy, subordination and valor.

TOMAS MARTINEZ.

GRANADA, Oct. 26, 1857.

THE SECOND IN COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

To the Inhabitants of the Department of Leon:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: The Republic is perfidiously invaded. The Government of Costa Rica has resolved to take possession of the Transit line from sea to sea, to place it at the disposition of the Morgan Company; and with incredible perfidy has directed its operations against our military posts. Neither our *deferencies*, nor the cordial sentiment which obtains of uniting our two countries in a single Republic, have sufficed to prevent the Government of Costa Rica from harboring the idea of usurpation, interpreting, no doubt, our generosity as imbecility and impotence.

The Government of Nicaragua does not seek war. It detests it, but it does not fear it. It accepts it because the war is provoked. It accepts it, because it is her duty to preserve intact the territory of the Republic, and not to see snatched from her with impunity, and with unheard-of abuse of confidence, rights that have never been disputed.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN: Only an imperious necessity induces us to appeal to arms. The country exacts new sacrifices from us. You are the witnesses of the steps that have been taken to establish union and peace. MORA alone is the author of the war. Costa Ricans have no part in his perfidy and ambition. They are only the victims.

CHIEFS, OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE WEST: Gen. MARTINEZ, Commander in Chief of the Army of the Republic, and your comrades of the other departments, expect us with anxiety on the field of honor. They have confidence in your valor and patriotism, to hasten to the defence and vindication of the rights of the nation.

MAXIMO JEREZ.

LEON, Oct. 25, 1857.

The Treaty Between the United States and New-Granada.

We find in the Lima *Comercio* an extract from the Convention signed at Washington on the 10th September by the Secretary of State and the Plenipotentiary of New-Granada." It was probably furnished the *Comercio* by the Peruvian Minister at Washington. As the reports of this treaty heretofore published were not very full, we translate the document from the *Comercio*:

ARTICLE 1. New-Granada acknowledges her responsibility for the damages caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th of April, 1856, a responsibility as well out of an obligation as from an attribute of her sovereignty; and all the reclamations originating in this riot, as well as others which are pending between her and citizens of the United States, shall be submitted to a commission, which shall assemble in Washington, composed of two persons, one to be named by New-Granada and the other by the United States, settling all the cases of disaccord by an arbitration, named by themselves, before commencing their labors, or by the Minister of Prussia in the United States, if the Commissioners cannot agree in the selection.

ART. 2. The Commission shall examine and decide upon the claims that shall be presented by the Government of the United States, fix the sums which shall be paid, in cases which they shall consider it just to indemnify the claimants; issue to each one the respective certificate, and the total shall be paid to the Government of the United States at Washington, in equal quantities semi-annually. Each sum shall gain an interest of six per centum (payable also half-yearly) from the day when the respective claims shall be admitted.

ART. 3. To meet these payments, New-Granada shall especially designate one-half of the whole sum which she shall receive from her per centage of the Panama Railroad, and if this shall not suffice, she shall pay the balance from other resources.

ART. 4. The decisions of the Commission shall be definitive in respect to all the claims that shall be presented, and its decisions shall be a complete discharge for New-Granada from all the claims of citizens of the United States against her, that have their origin previous to the signing of the Convention.

ART. 5. Each Government shall pay the cost of its commission, and the arbiter and the incidental charges shall be divided between the two nations.

ART. 6. The exchange of ratifications shall be within nine months from the signing of the Convention, or before if possible. The commission shall assemble within ninety days after the exchange of ratifications, its labors lasting nine months; six months after the day of their cessation shall be the date of the first payment, and the total shall be completed in eight years from the same date.

ART. 7. As the United States may desire to purchase or rent a portion of the land of one of the Islands in the Bay of Panama, for the purpose of establishing a dépôt there, for coal, the Government of New-Granada being solicitous to favor in this desire a friendly nation, concedes to the United States the privilege of purchasing or renting said portion of land, which shall not exceed one hundred English acres in extent, in which the United States may construct wharves, quays, and whatever constructions may be necessary for the enjoyment of this privilege with the above-mentioned object; and whilst the United States shall occupy this land, no contributions of whatever nature shall be exacted from her, nor upon the wharves, quays, or other constructions erected by her, nor upon the property of the United States which shall be employed or deposited there. But it is understood and expressly stipulated that the anterior concession shall not impair or affect in any manner the territorial sovereignty of the Republic of New Granada upon the portion of land taken, which it is stipulated to sell or rent to the United States.

Panama Items.

Our Panama correspondent in a letter dated the 19th of November, sends the following:

Col. G. M. TOTTEN, the builder of the Panama Railroad, goes to New-York on this steamer. His unflagging attention to his onerous duties for seven years, on this Isthmus, has somewhat injured his general health, and he is now suffering much from a dimness of sight, occasioned, I believe, by a nervous attack some weeks since. But a few months of the fresh air of the North will restore his accustomed elasticity, when he will return to his post.

The Aspinwall *Courier* died last week from lack of cash. This paper had been established for about four years, and was of great benefit to such of the New-York and New-Orleans press as could not afford to maintain a correspondent on the Isthmus.

I passed over the Railroad with the United States troops and a portion of the New-York passengers on Sunday, the 15th. Notwithstanding that we are in the height of the rainy season, the running time, 40 miles, occupied only two hours. Most of the magnificent iron bridges are now up, and the road the whole length has been so solidified the past year, as to make it equal to many of the best roads in the Atlantic States. The Company have kept about 800 men constantly employed on the road since it was opened in 1855, the expense of which has served to keep down the dividends to 12 per cent. a year. But now that the bridges are up, a fine stone dépôt built at Aspinwall, and convenient dépôts all along the route, the stockholders will no doubt commence to receive greater profit from the enterprise.

Considerable feeling exists here among a certain class of speculators in money, on account of a notice from the Chief Engineer of the Railroad, that the Company would no longer receive English, French, Central and South American gold at four or five per cent. above its real value. They thought a notice of three or six months should have been given, in order that they might get rid of the amount already on hand, and addressed Colonel TOTTEN remonstrating against his decision. But the Colonel remains firm. As of course, if the time asked had been given, the big capitalist would have palmed all the depreciated gold off on to the railroad and the little capitalists. Colonel TOTTEN is to be applauded for his decision. Those who complain most at now losing a few hundred dollars by this decision, have made many hundreds by the coin shave.

Affairs in Chili.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE—THE NEW CABINET—PROJECTS FOR REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT—ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF GOV. BIGLER—THE "SPORTSMAN" CASE—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Friday, Nov. 16, 1857.

The last fortnight has been eminently barren of such news as can interest your general readers. There are many Chilians, however, who are constant readers of the TIMES, who will find in the letter I am about writing you much that will please them. Among you are many of Chili's best citizens in the enjoyment of an honorable exile, and in their letters home your columns often give them eloquent subjects of interest for their readers here.

Chili has redeemed herself, and I recall all the predictions I have made to you in my former letter. When I last wrote you everything looked gloomy, and specks on the horizon were fast becoming clouds. The President was unable to find four men who would take Cabinet office under him but a change has come over the spirit of the political dream of this little star of the South. The Cabinet is formed, and is composed of the bone and sinew and intellect of the Republic. URMENETA takes the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs; SOLAR of Hacienda; SAN FRUENTES of Public Instruction, and GARCIA of War and Marine. Their very names are household words among the several conflicting parties, and all dissensions have been healed with the announcement of their acceptance of office.

It will be something of assurance of how liberal will be the conduct of the new Administration when I tell you that the Premier was educated during long years in the United States. Among the first acts of the new Administration have been the convening an extra session of Congress and the submitting to them the following questions: The budget of supplies which had been refused a passage by the late Congress, and which has been voted *nem. con.* by this. A project for an entire reform of the manner of conducting elections, substituting instead of the old custom of making candidates of those only whom the Government designated, the choice of the people, constituting a Congress which will give every opportunity to Chili of showing to the world how ably she can administer her Constitution when untrammeled and unbiased by force or political favor. A project for the establishment of a broader system of public instruction, which has become a pet idea among the better classes of Santiago and Valparaiso. A loan of seven millions of dollars to aid the Government to carry on the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad, and to perfect certain internal improvements already projected or under way. In short, a number of great strides forward have been taken by Chili in the last fortnight.

The opposition journals are hushed, and rather lend their voices to congratulate the country that the political *El Dorado* has been reached, and that the Hydra-headed monster of revolution, which threatened to devastate their country, has been crushed.

In the interim all who have until now been exiled from their families and homes have been recalled, and the year 1857 will be long remembered at many a fireside in Chili.

Among the events of the last two weeks has been the presentation of Gov. BIGLER, late of California, as Minister Plenipotentiary near this Government. I send you a copy of his speech as translated from the papers of this city, as well as the reply of the President. [These were published in the TIMES of yesterday in the letter of another correspondent.—ED.]

The Governor has only entered upon his official duties. He will have abundance of work to employ him for months to come, and among other interesting items he will find the *Sportsman* case, in which many of our citizens and one of the first houses in the City are interested. What has been done in the matter has not transpired yet, but that the prosecution of a claim against the Government, in consequence of it, is actively going on, I have no doubt.

We have had throughout the country most copious rains, and will have probably the most abundant wheat crop known for years.

Among the American vessels now in port we have the *Red Rover, Reliance, Peru, Mariana* and *Emelina*.

Trade is particularly dull and exchange very high. The loan, however, about being made, will lower the rate of the latter.

THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

Partial Report of the Committee of Inquiry.

From the testimony, oral and written, voluntarily communicated to the Committee by several of the surviving officers and passengers of the late United States mail steamship *Central America*, belonging to a Company having a contract from Government at an annual pay of $290,000, it would appear that that vessel had not, at the time of her departure from Havana for New-York, about 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the 8th day of September last, any material defect, either in hull or machinery; *but it is generally questionable* whether the pumps and other appliances of the donkey-engine were in good working order, and it is quite certain that the ordinary deck pumps were not so. That about 30 hours after leaving Havana she encountered a severe adverse gale, which increased in violence, producing a heavy head sea; that so long as there was a sufficient quantity of steam to keep the vessel under steady headway, she maintained her course and weathered the storm; that on the morning of the 11th, at about 7½, the ship labored heavily—in fact, to such an extent as to alarm the passengers and arouse the captain and chief engineer, who were at that time in their berths or state-rooms; that about noon, the gale still increasing, she fell off from the wind and it then appeared that the fires in the engine-room had, by some unexplained carelessness, been allowed to go down, and had become so low that the engines had gradually slowed, and finally stopped working; and the headway of the ship being consequently checked, she fell off into what is termed the "trough of the sea," and partly on her side. An attempt was then made, and the object partially effected, again to get steam in her boilers, but not more than half a dozen revolutions were accomplished by the engine before they stopped entirely and forever. It may be inferred from these statements that the original fault, and that which led to the catastrophe, was in the neglect, above stated, to keep up a sufficient and continuous head of steam, and, when it was found to have fallen so dangerously low, in there not being greater and more timely efforts exerted to replenish it by supplying the furnaces with fuel, of which there was abundance at hand. Up to the stopping of the engines, we do not find that any matter of consequence had reached the engine room, nor was there any reason to apprehend such a result so long as the fires were properly kept up and the duties of the officers and men in the engineer's department faithfully performed. It does not appear, from the testimony, that there was any serious leak in the bottom of the vessel, or fracture or break of any part of the machinery; but that the engines, as already remarked, were prevented from working, only by want of steam, and that the water insidiously and slowly entered the vessel (as she was lying upon her side, or very much heeled) by some of the air-ports which were either inadvertently left open or imperfectly closed, as also by the opening at the paddle-wheel shaft, and through the probable open seams about the guards and other parts of the upper-works, thus accidentally immersed. The water gradually increasing, was washed by the motion of the vessel against and into the ash-pans and furnaces, extinguishing entirely the fires and rendering it impossible finally to raise steam in the main boilers. All hopes being exhausted of further using the main engines, and the pumps connected with them becoming of no avail, resort was had to the donkey-pumps, and after making steam in the boiler by using the cabin doors, &c., for fuel, these also proved to be defective, and notwithstanding the efforts made by the under-engineers and others to remove the difficulty, they could not get the pumps to work to any advantage, and subsequently the further use of them was altogether abandoned.

The regular deck pumps also proved to be out of order, rendering them of little or no avail, and in the attempt to construct temporary box pumps by order of the passengers, neither the requisite materials nor carpenter's tools could be found.

Whilst the ship was lying in this helpless condition, attempts were made to bring her more to the wind by setting the mizen; but this failing, by the blowing to pieces of the sail, fruitless efforts were next made to get her before the wind by setting the reefed foresail and one or more of the head sails, but these also were destroyed by the wind, and, as a last resort, the foremast was cut away, and a drag prepared and put overboard in the hope of bringing the ships' head nearer to the wind, and thus relieving her.

Meanwhile, parties were organized for bailing and passing buckets, and other means of removing the water were resorted to; blankets were used for checking the leaks whenever observable, especially about the shaft and air ports, so that notwithstanding the defective working of the pumps, the water gained but slowly, as was proved by the length of time the vessel floated after the commencement of the leaks—a period of about thirty hours. There being very little chance of saving the vessel, means were adopted for the safety of as many of the passengers as the boats would accommodate, and some progress was made in the construction of a raft. The Committee have thus stated all the essential facts and circumstances which have been brought to their notice. The investigation has been conducted with the sole desire to elicit truth, and not to criminate any one, but rather that their inquiries should lead to the adoption of such measures as may tend to the improvement of the existing navigation laws, and the establishment of a more efficient system in the general management of ocean steamers, and especially with reference to the greater safety of passengers.

It cannot and should not be concealed that the testimony before the Committee goes to show that the *Central America* was not found and equipped as she ought to have been; that her crew was not sufficiently numerous; that she was without a carpenter or suitable carpenter's tools; and, what seems to the Committee a most serious defect, being common, it is feared, in many of our passenger steamers, there was a want of proper organization in regard to the relative authority and duties of the officers and crew of the vessel; each department appearing to be independent of the others, instead of being strictly subordinate and responsible to the Captain, as the legitimate superior, and chief; and this independence of action was the more observable in the department of the engineer.

But the Committee have no desire to dwell upon the melancholy incidents of the past, and in turning from the foregoing recital of facts, as explained to them, they enter with greater freedom upon the discussion of a more congenial branch of their investigation, the necessity and means of improvement in the construction, equipment and internal organization of ocean steamers, the consideration of which will form the subject of another report.

M. C. PERRY, CH. H. MARSHALL.
E. NYE, J. D. JONES.
F. S. LATHROP, ALFRED SETON.
A. A. LOW, ALEX. V. FRASER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1857.

On Wednesday last the body of Jesse Balcom was found in the woods of John Webster, in Andover, Mass. Mr. Balcom started from his house on Monday afternoon, on an errand, but in crossing the fields became bewildered and wandered about till night overtook him, when, in the severity of the storm, probably he perished.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 21st day of November to the 28th day of November, 1857: Men, [illegible]; Women, [illegible]; Boys, 102; Girls, 101. Total, 404.* Adults, [illegible]; Children, 231; Males, 234; Females, 170; Colored Persons, 12.

DISEASES.

[illegible]

Total ... 404

*Increase this week—[illegible].

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The Weekly Report to Nov. 28, 1857, shows:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 20	142	95	237
Admitted to Nov. 27	31	20	51
Discharged, cured or relieved	22	21	43
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	150	93	243

Males, 221; females, 22.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE SEVENTH WARD.—A large meeting of the citizens of the Seventh Ward met at Botanic Hall, composed of men of all parties, and representing the various business interests of the Ward, as well as the laboring men, with a view to effect a change in the mode of appointing School Officers of the Ward. The following was nominated as a no-party ticket:

For Commissioner of Common Schools—DANIEL COHEN, Ship-joiner, No. 220 Madison-street.

For Inspector of Schools—Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, No. 170 East Broadway.

For Trustees—Dr. JOHN WITHERELL, No. 66 Monroe-street; RICHARD PHILLON, Shipwright, No. 55 Henry-street; MAHLON T. HEWITT, Merchant, No. 142 Madison-street.

MARK COHEN.—It was a mistake saying that MARK COHEN, the private watchman whom the Coroner's Jury in the William-street murder investigation "found accessory after the fact," was ordered to be locked up in the Tombs. Instead, Mr. COHEN, almost instantly after the rendition of the verdict, gave bail in $5,000, Mr. JACOBS, of Chatham-street, being his bondsman. COHEN says that the only man he ever [illegible].

THE CENTRAL PARK.—Over one thousand men are now at work here. The Executive Committee had a meeting yesterday forenoon, to arrange for additional work, which will require five hundred men more. The Board, however, must first pass upon it, before the work can proceed. It relates to the laying of a retaining wall along the Fifth-avenue side of the Park. The $30,000 advanced by Mr. Comptroller FLAGG, is being fast expended, and there has been no bid whatever for the $250,000 loan voted by the City Government. As the Commissioners are determined not to incur a dollar's expense without the means to pay, the chances are that in less than ten days the whole present force will be discharged.

WORKING-GIRLS GOING WEST.—A large party of the working-girls who have been thrown out of employment during the late financial crisis, and who were in much poverty and suffering in consequence, left the City yesterday in the *Knickerbocker*, [illegible] and at reduced fares. The girls numbered about forty. They left the Broad office of the Children's Aid Society, [illegible] accompanied Mr. FRIEDMAN.

Property in the vicinity of that portion of Reade-street which is to be widened,—the northerly side between Washington and Centre streets,—has been assessed to the amount of about $500,000 by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Supreme Court, Messrs. E. B. HART, J. W. BOUCK and T. B. BANCKER. The width of the street is to be increased by twenty-two feet. The action of the Commissioners is yet to be confirmed. The property-holders who have been most largely assessed will, it is said, oppose the confirmation.

DROWNED.—Captain JAMES BELBRUCK, of the barge *F. R. Cornelius*, of Albany, accidentally fell overboard on Saturday evening from the steamboat *Niagara*, when about one mile this side of Piermont. The *Niagara* had a number of barges in tow, and Capt. B. having occasion to go on board the *Niagara* was about returning when he slipped on some ice which had formed near the guards, and was precipitated in the river. His body was not recovered.

A sad accident occurred on Thanksgiving day on Staten Island, near the residence of Hon. T. CHILDS, Jr., from carelessness in firing at a target with only a board fence to arrest the balls. A son of Mrs. CALHOUN, playing in an adjoining field, was shot in the neck. The ball entered between the wind-pipe and the carotid artery, sinking deep among the blood-vessels. It was taken out by Dr. EAMES, of Port Richmond. The boy was living when we last heard.

ARRIVAL OF PROVINCIAL PRODUCE.—The British brig *Rover's Bride*, from Prince Edward's Island, arrived yesterday morning, has on board on freight 14,234 bushels and 461 barrels potatoes, 481 bushels turnips, 1,020 bushels barley, 2,567 bushels oats, 48 bags oatmeal and 8 barrels carrots.

SUPPOSED FATAL FALL.—Miss MARIA C. WHEELER, who was boarding temporarily at No. 460 Greenwich-street with Mr. WILLIAM D. BENSON, was found on Saturday by Mr. BENSON, on his return home, lying dead at the bottom of the stairs. It is supposed that she must have slipped in going down stairs. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—GEORGE LOCKWELL was run over on Sunday, by one of the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars, near Seventeenth-street. His right thigh was fractured and he was otherwise injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

FATAL FALL.—On Saturday afternoon WILLIAM BENDICK fell from the roof of DARVIS' machine shop, foot of Fifty-second-street, North River, and died fifteen minutes afterwards. The Coroner has been notified.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Garroting in Broad Daylight.

Michael O'Brien, residing at No. 6 City Hall-place, yesterday went into an intelligence office in the Bowery, near Delancy-street, to engage a girl for "help." He had hardly got inside when two men seized him by the throat, robbed him of his money and fled. The rascals were so bold and quick in their movements that they finished their job and were off in less than half a minute. Quite a number of persons were present in the room, but the unprecedented daring of the proceeding so utterly astonished them, that before one of them thought of an arrest, the scamps had got out of the room. O'Brien recovered himself, however, in a moment, and darted after the fellows, crying "stop thief," at the top of his voice. Officer Williams, of Tenth Ward, immediately joined him in pursuit of the fugitives, and arrested one of them, the other escaping. The arrested party gave his name as Edward Phyfe. Being taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, he said he had worked at stone-cutting, but had been out of employment for several weeks and had got tired of waiting to get work. The Justice ordered him to be locked up in default of $1,000 bail, and intimated that he had taken a course that was quite sure to furnish him with a good stone-cutting job up the river, in the vicinity of Sing Sing.

THE BOGUS TICKET-SWINDLE.—Two bogus ticket-sellers were complained of yesterday at the Police head-quarters: Wm. Ward, who keeps an office at No. 100 West-street, and Henry Forbes, proprietor of the ticket-office corner of Chambers and West streets. Patrick Tondley, the complainant against Ward, alleges that he arrived in the City yesterday morning, from New-Jersey, with his family, intending to go West. He purchased six tickets of Ward, which he supposed entitled him to passage in first-class cars to his destination, but on inquiry, he discovered that he had been imposed upon him emigrant tickets. He called on Ward to have the matter put straight, but the latter not only refused to give him any satisfaction, but even threatened to pitch into him if he did not leave the office forthwith. The complainant in the second case was Mr. Wm. Taylor, from Upper Canada. Mr. Taylor says he applied at the ticket-office corner of Chambers and West streets, for a first-class cabin ticket to Liverpool, in a packet ship. He was sold a steerage ticket by Forbes for $70, which was an excess of $40 over the right charge. He failed likewise to get back his money, or any satisfaction beyond a threat of being pummeled if he dared to make any fuss in the matter. Officers King and Macdougal, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, were dispatched to arrest the accused parties.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOODS SEIZED FROM A WOMAN.—Madame Lambert, whose name has several times appeared in the records of the Police Courts, is again in difficulty. Some two weeks ago information was imparted to the Superintendent of Police that she had an ill-famed establishment in Spring-street, and that her boarders had it imposed upon them as a specialty to "shop" daily at the leading dry goods and fancy stores in the City, and "lift" anything of value they could prudently lay hands on. On Thursday last Madame L. moved to No. 147 Grand-street, taking her troupe with her. The police "piped" the place and found that a two-fold business was carried on there. On Friday night a descent was made on the place. As the officers began to subject Madame L. to an examination, she broke away from them and thrust a handful of paper into the fire. An officer quickly snatched the bundle from the flames and discovered that it consisted of three $10 counterfeit bills and a letter from J. Silverstone, her "man." On making an examination of the house, a large amount of valuable property was found, including pearl and diamond necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, finger rings, gold watches, gold and silver plate, pieces of silk and satin, costly India shawls, linens, laces, silk dresses, &c. The property was removed to the Police Head-quarters and placed in care of the Property Clerk. There was such a variety of goods that it took several officers nearly all day Saturday to make an inventory of them. The value of the property is estimated at $15,000. Madame L. declares that she brought the goods with her from Paris. Justice OSBORN, before whom she was taken, committed her to bail.

A VESSEL ROBBED OF $10,000 IN GOLD.—On Saturday night two kegs of gold doubloons, amounting to $10,000, were stolen from the bark *Pentuckett*, lying foot of Pier No. 13, East River. The money was in the cabin, and Capt. McBean, who had occasion in the early part of the evening to leave the vessel, left the vessel and money in charge of Joshua Renwick, the first mate, and William Ragan, the steward. On his return to the bark he found the two men named missing, and the money with them. He at once notified the Police of his loss and a thorough search was instituted for the missing men, but thus far without any success. The two men were seen to row away from the vessel, and as a small boat belonging to the bark was found also to be missing, there is no doubt they took this method of getting off. Capt. McBean has offered a reward of $2,000 for the recovery of the money. Renwick is a large, brawny fellow, with broad shoulders, high cheek bones, light complexion, and standing six feet in his stockings. Ragan is a small mulatto, with freckled face and short reddish curly hair.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—John Wild, hardware merchant at No. 86 Cedar-street, has for some time past missed packages of knives from his store. On taking an inventory of stock it was ascertained that 126 packages of knives were missing, altogether valued at $618 47. A day or two since suspicion fell on Charles L. Tucker, who had an office in the store. Officer Webb followed Mr. Tucker to his boarding place, Crook's Hotel, No. 195 Washington-street, and searched his room, where were found 120 packages of the missing knives. The accused was taken on Saturday, before Justice OSBORN at the Tombs, and admitted to $500 bail to answer a charge of grand larceny.

COOL BURGLARS.—Some bold burglars on Sunday night entered the dwelling house of Matthew Ahearne, No. 262 West Forty-fourth-street, and carried off jewelry and clothing worth nearly $250. As the occupants room up stairs the burglars had a free and jolly time in the rooms below. After collecting together all the valuables they desired to take with them, they knocked off the top of a bottle of champagne and helped themselves to the contents. A reward is offered for the recovery of the articles.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—Early yesterday morning Ernels Miller, *alias* Douglass, a waiter, was overhauled in Mercer-street, having about $35 worth of clothing in his possession. As he gave an unsatisfactory account of his right of possession, he was taken into custody, when it was afterwards ascertained that the clothing had been stolen from the clothing store of Mr. Samuel Livingston, No. 86½ Prince-street, which was broken into a few nights since. The accused was committed by Justice DAVISON.

CRAWLED IN TO SNOOZE.—Dennis Fitzgerald, a boatman, was found on Sunday night concealed on board the sloop *Robert Freeman*. As he was believed [illegible] Dennis entered a plea [illegible] "crawled in" where he was [illegible].

STABBING AN OFFICER.—Officer Robb of the Deputy Superintendent's office, arrested on Saturday Patrick Egan on a charge of having, a few days since, stabbed Constable Smith of Hoboken while the latter was attempting to take him in custody at the latter place. The accused was committed to await a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—Two women giving their names as Bridget Callahan and Eliza Green were arrested on Saturday, charged with stealing a piece of Saxony cloth worth $10, from A. T. Stewart's store. Officer Utt of the Third Ward observed the movements of the women in the store and waited till they lifted something, when he nabbed them. Justice WELSH committed the women for trial.

ATTACK BY DEAD RABBITS.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, as Michael Gilmartin, residing at No. 63 Baxter-street, was going through Mulberry-street, on his way home, he was suddenly attacked by three "Dead Rabits," and savagely beaten. One of the assailants nearly bit off his right ear. The ruffians are known to the Police, who are on their track.

DISHONEST FEMALE USHER.—Melinda Jones, a "lady boarder" at No. 44 Greene-street, missed her stock of jewelry, estimated at $165. A portion of the missing articles was found in one of the shoes of the female "usher" of the establishment, a colored woman, named Susan Elizabeth Hall. The accused was arrested and taken before Justice WOOD, and locked up for trial.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.—John Fagan was arrested yesterday, charged with breaking into the dwelling-house No. 267 Stanton-street, on Sunday night, and stealing $35 worth of clothing and other articles. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession. He was committed for examination.

LONG ISLAND.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—During the week ending Saturday last, the Health Officer, Dr. CLEVELAND, reports 95 deaths: Males, 51; Females, 44; Men, 21; Boys, 30; Women, 19; Girls, 25.

DISEASES.—Consumption, 14; stillborn, 9; disease of the brain, 7; inflammation of the lungs, 6; convulsions and scarlet fever, 5 each; premature birth, inflammation of bowels, 4 each; congestion of lungs, chronic diarrhœa, marasmus, small pox, trismus, old age, apoplexy, typhoid fever, sprue, 2 each; bronchitis, typhus fever, bilious remittent fever, childbirth, debility, measles, croup, drowned, paralysis, catarrh, delirium tremens, gravel, cancer of uterus, congestion of kidneys, ulceration of bowels, disease of the heart, neuralgia, casualty, dropsy, 1 each.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 21; from 1 to 2 years, 9; from 2 to 5 years, 11; from 5 to 10 years, 7; from 10 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 8; from 30 to 40 years, 12; from 40 to 50 years, 7; from 50 to 60 years, 5; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 3; from 80 to 90 years, 1.

NATIVITY.—United States, 60; Ireland, 23; England, 6; Germany, 5; Scotland, 1.

FIRE AND ACCIDENTS IN BROOKLYN.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday night there was an alarm for fire, which caused the whole department to turn out, but no fire could be found. While the engines were out JOHN CAFFREY, of Engine No. 6, and ROBERT FURY, of Engine Company No. 7, were run over and severely but not dangerously injured.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a stable in Seventh, corner of Fifth-avenue, owned by JOSEPH LEE, which was entirely consumed, together with three horses, harness, wagons, &c. Loss $500. No insurance. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JAMES MURRAY, 5 years of age, son of CHRISTOPHER MURRAY, residing on Myrtle-avenue, near Franklin, Brooklyn, while proceeding on Saturday morning to a cow shed, fell into a vat of hot swill, and was so badly burnt that he died during the day. Coroner REDDING held an inquest and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN FARRELL, a rigger, while at work at the Atlantic Basin, Saturday last, was almost instantly killed by a heavy iron bolt falling upon his head. He leaves a family. Coroner REDDING held an inquest.

BURGLARIES.—House No. 107 Clinton-street was entered Saturday night and robbed of a large quantity of silver ware. On the same night, house No. 264 Union-street, was robbed of property valued at $70.

THE POOR.—The organizations for the temporary relief of the poor, in Brooklyn, have been perfected, and now all that is wanted is money.

[illegible] GRIFFITHS has been elected [illegible] Bank, Brooklyn [illegible] resigned.

Adeline [illegible], adopted daughter of Colonel Roswell Conklin, committed suicide by drowning herself in Black Hall Pond, Old Lyme, Conn., on Tuesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Nov. 30.

Before Judge Nelson.

A Grand Jury was summoned for this morning, but as Judge NELSON was occupied with the argument of a patent case, they were discharged until Thursday next, without being organized.

Will Cangemi be Sentenced?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Mitchell, Clerke and Davies.

The Court was crowded yesterday by parties anxious to hear sentence of death pronounced on the Italian, Michell Cangemi, convicted of the murder of Policeman Eugene Anderson, in July last. Cangemi was indicted, and the indictment was filed in the Court of General Sessions, Aug. 6. Upon his being arraigned, he pleaded Not Guilty. His trial was removed, on *certiorari*, to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, where he was tried in October. The Jury disagreed, and he was remanded to prison. His second trial was appointed to take place in the Supreme Court Circuit, when he was tried last month before Judge DAVIES. As he could only be sentenced in the General Term, by a full bench, he was brought up to receive sentence, it being the last day of term.

At the opening of Court Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney on the part of the people, moved that judgment should be pronounced upon him. Whereupon Mr. Blankman, one of the counsel assigned by the Court of Sessions to defend him, moved for an arrest of judgment, in a speech of over two hours duration. The counsel based his argument on the following points, which he submitted to the consideration of the Court.

MR. BLANKMAN'S POINTS.

First—That the Circuit Court had no jurisdiction in the above case, and that all the proceedings which took place at the Circuit Court, before his Honor Justice Davies, were *coram non judice*.

Second—That the verdict of the jury as entered on the record does not find the defendant guilty of the offence, in manner and form, as he stood indicted.

Third—That the *certiorari* directed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the County of New-York, to send up the indictment pending therein in the case of the People against Michael Cangemi, has not been properly returned; that the indictment sent up and tried comes from the Oyer and Terminer for the City of New-York, there being no such court known to the laws and Constitution of this State.

Fourth—If the Court had jurisdiction to try the indictment removed from Oyer and Terminer to the Supreme Court, the order directing in what circuit it should be tried should have been made at a Special and not at the General Term of the Supreme Court—the powers of the General Term of the Supreme Court being simply of an appellate character.

Fifth—That the indictment in this cause was found and filed in the Court of General Sessions of the peace for the City and County of New-York, in pursuance of the act of 1855, and never was an indictment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York.

Sixth—That by an order of the Supreme Court, made the 11th day of August, 1857, the said indictment was ordered to be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the County of New-York, which order never has been reversed or vacated by the Court, and that the said order so directing the trial of said indictment to be had in said Court of Oyer and Terminer, was in full force and effect at the time when said trial was had in the Circuit Court before Hon. Justice Davies.

Seventh—That, prior to the act of 1855, the Court of General Sessions had no jurisdiction in capital cases, and therefore the act of 1847 being passed prior to the act of 1855, never could be construed to give the Circuit Court jurisdiction in a cause pending or originating in the Court of General Sessions; otherwise the section of the act of 1855, which gives the party defendant a stay of judgment as a matter of right, would have mentioned the Circuit Court as well as Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions.

The statute of jeofails, or amendments, do not extend to criminal proceedings, and, therefore, essential defects are not, as in civil cases, aided by verdict. (1 Chit. Cr. L. 661. Barb. Cr. Law, 372.)

Nor is the ground of arresting the judgment confined to the indictment alone. It may be found in any part of the record. (1 Chit. Cr. L., 661. Barb Cr., p. 372.)

Where a criminal cause is tried at the Circuit, judgment is rendered by the Supreme Court, and if there be a conviction, it seems that the circumstances in evidence must be laid before them by a case, or in some other way, to enable them to estimate the proper measure of punishment. (7 Cowen, 108-123, 142. Barb. 286.)

Where an indictment has been found at the General Sessions for an offence triable in that Court, and the cause is subsequently removed into the Oyer and Terminer by a Judge's order, the Oyer and Terminer has power to direct the indictment to be sent back to the Sessions for trial, &c., &c. (Barb. C. L. 297.)

The power of the Supreme Court to send the cause out of the county for trial. (Laws 1847, p. 333, s. 42. Barb. C. L., p. 296.)

The statute provides for the removal of the indictment from the General Sessions. No record is to be transmitted.

If, then, the prisoner was not arraigned at the Circuit, there is no evidence that he has ever been arraigned.

[illegible]

in the Supreme Court Circuit [illegible] trial, in which Cangemi was convicted, was illegal, and therefore that the verdict of the jury was of no effect.

Judge MITCHELL, for the Court, responded that the points offered by Counsel, in arrest of judgment, demanded the attention of the Court, which would take time to consider them. He ordered Cangemi to be remanded to prison, and brought again before the Court on Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

THE GLASS BALLOT-BOXES.

Yesterday, on the opening of the Court, Judge ROOSEVELT remarked that in reference to the order for the examination of Mayor Wood, in the Glass Ballot-Box matter, the case was before Judge Davies, and he must pass upon the motion. By consent of counsel, the whole affair was adjourned until Dec. 10.

Isaac M. Bull vs. Gideon Nye, Jr., et al.—Motion to set aside proceedings, granted in part.

In re John B. Holmes, a debtor confined for crime.—Reference ordered, and appointment of trustees reserved until the coming in of the report. This was an application to have a trustee appointed to take charge of the estate of Holmes the forger to pay his debts and provide for his family.

Warriner vs. Richardson.—Judgment charging the defendant on the separate estate of the wife, &c.

Eli Fay vs. L. Clarkson Dye.—Motion to open judgment denied.

Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company vs. H. H. Goodman et al.—Motion to dissolve the injunction denied.

John A. Davis vs. D. C. Newell.—The attachment in the three suits should be discharged, unless the plaintiff is willing to take an order of reference, which, in that case, will be entered at his expense, to investigate the disputed questions of fact, and especially the alleged intent of the defendant as against the plaintiff and others of his creditors in the disposition or contemplated disposition of his property.

The President, Directors, &c., of the Connecticut Bank vs. The North American Gutta Percha Company.—The note was signed by Peck individually and indorsed by him as President of the Company. This shows that the addition was not mere description of the person, but description of the different character in which the indorsement was made. It shows conclusively that both Peck as an individual and the Company, and through him, as its representative, were intended to be bound. Nor is there any pretence that the Company did not receive the avails. Under such circumstances there would be no equity in setting aside a judgment confessedly regular and which the evidence shows to be substantially right.

The libel suit of John Farrel against the TIMES was yesterday discontinued on motion of the defendants, with $10 costs against the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

MORE BILLS AGAINST THE CITY.

H. W. Phair et al. vs. The Mayor &c. of New-York.—The plaintiffs bring an action for $2,019 for public printing, done between the 1st of September, 1856, and the 1st of May, 1857. This printing was done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and consisted of the notices for the opening of new streets, &c., &c.

The defense made is that the City is not liable, as the Street Commissioner had no authority to order the work done. The ordinance of 1853 required that all work to be done, and of supplies to be furnished by the Corporation involving an expenditure of more than $250 should be by contract founded on sealed bids, after proper advertisements, &c. In this case it is alleged that no advertisement was made. Decision reserved.

D. B. Taylor, for plaintiffs. A. R. Lawrence, Jr., Assistant Corporation Attorney, counsel for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

EXAMINATION OF A PARTY, DE BENE ESSE.

Mr. W. Ernest Zachrisson vs. Theodore W. Riley.—This was an application for an order to examine the plaintiff as a witness in his own behalf, *de bene esse*, upon two days' notice, on the ground that he was about to leave the State. The cause is at issue, and was noticed for trial at the November term of the Court, and ten days' previous notice was served that the plaintiff would be examined in his own behalf as a witness. The cause was called for twice, and the plaintiff was examined on such trial under said notice. The Court denied this present application, on the ground that the Code, as amended, requires ten days' notice of the time and place of examination, specifying the points upon which it is to be had, to be served; and that the Court had no power to abridge this time; and that the notice previously served of the examination of the party at the *trial* was not sufficient to authorize his examination *de bene esse* at any other time and place.

Jas. R. Secord, Assistant Postmaster at Newburg, Canada, found guilty of stealing $80 from a registered letter, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The proprietors of the Newburyport *Herald* intend celebrating the 70th anniversary of their weekly paper, and the 25th of their daily, on the 17th of January, and purpose calling together every printer who served an apprenticeship in their office, and every editor or prominent contributor.

Resolutions severely denunciatory of Governor Walker's course in Kansas have been introduced into the Legislature of Alabama.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at old rates. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is tame, and prices are without improvement. We quote: Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8½c.; Native Ceylon, 12c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12c.

COTTON—Continues in request at uniform rates, including middling Upland at 11½c.; do. Gulf, at 12c.; and other grades at proportionate quotations, ℔ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Nov. 22.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	bales 7,819
Arrived since	322,313
Total	330,132
Exported to date	165,466
Stock on hand not cleared, Nov. 27	164,666

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is dull and lower. Sales 7,200 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 5 20
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 90
Superfine Ohio	4 90@ 5 00
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 00@ 6 60
Extra Ohio	5 40@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 30@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 7 75

Canadian is depressed and lower. Sales 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $4 85@$6 40 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 850 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 20@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at old prices, $3 50@$4 60 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and less valuable. Sales, 13,500 bushels,—including Red Western at $1 12½@$1 15; fair White Southern at $1 35; and good red do. at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and needed. Sales, 16,000 bushels at 90c. for mixed Western; 90c.@94c. for White Southern; and 75c.@78c. for new crop Jersey White and Yellow, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 3,000 bushels prime Northern Rye at 80c., delivered,—and small lots of Barley at 72c.@78c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited demand and are depressed, at 50c.@52c. for Western; 48c.@50c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 38c.@40c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 48 hours: 28,796 bbls. Flour and 21,900 bushels Wheat.

HAY—Sales, 850 bales North River at 55c.@70c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Dull and heavy, as previously reported.

HOPS—Are selling slowly at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Inactive and nominal.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 05@$1 10, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Holders continue to ask full prices, but the demand is spiritless.

LIME—Rockland: 81c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand appears quite limited, and buyers have any existing advantage. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 17c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. Spirits Turpentine found buyers to the extent of 470 bbls. at 40c., cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales, 475 bbls., in lots, at $18@$18 50 for Mess, and $16@$16 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Our lowest quotations were paid for Albany inspected pork. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 9½c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 7¼c.@8c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Smoked Bacon 12c. ℔ lb. Lard appears heavy and cheaper. The transactions since our last embrace 260 bbls. fair to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 280 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$14 75, for extra do.; $9@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $[illegible] ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8½c., for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made since our last of 450 tcs., fair to prime, at $3@$3 50, cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Holders evince more firmness, but the demand is not brisk. Sales 250 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 5¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 20c.@20½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KIRCHOFF report that, "during the month of November, [illegible] speculation. The prices are not yet firmly established; our quotations for domestic are, however, nearer to the point than those of the foreign Wool; this is owing to the fact that so little has been done in foreign Wool, chiefly because of the great difference existing between the opinions of the sellers and buyers about the present value. Our markets for low Wools will be, in future, regulated by European, and, principally, the English, the ruling prices of which are expected to range in general below ours."

FREIGHTS—Continue depressed, and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 5d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE Paul will hold its First Annual Festival for the benefit of the Poor, at the City Assembly Rooms, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 2 and 3, 1857. Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Catholic book stores; also, of the members of the several Conferences, and at the door. Doors will open at 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. Persons are cautioned against buying tickets from speculators in the street.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. ALFRED B. STREET, Esq., of Albany, will read a paper on *The Battle of Saratoga.*
ANDREW HORNER, Recording Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1857.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 9th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at noon. Subjects—*Winter Treatment of Barnyard Manure*, and *The Proper Treatment and Food of Milch Cows*. Strangers are always welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. B. JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 34 Catharine-st.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES.
The subscriber has opened a depot at No. 233 CANAL-ST., for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE, PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 233 Canal-st.

THE HAIR PRESERVED AND RESTORED WHEN THIN, FALLING OFF OR BECOMING GRAY.—Mrs. SHEPPARD informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that she still continues to attend upon ladies who have lost their hair, to whom she gives universal satisfaction, at No. [illegible]. Also sold by JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway.

COKE—THE CHEAPEST FUEL NOW OFFERED to the public [illegible] to be had at the Gas Works, foot of 18th-st., N. R., and 14th-st., E. R. A superior article for the sick room and those having weak lungs. Price at the works $5 50 per chaldron. [illegible] Price, delivered, $6 50 per chaldron.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
COMIC PANTOMIME, GRAND BALLET, AND TIGHT ROPE.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, AND JEROME RAVEL.
TERESA ROLLA. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
TIGHT ROPE.
BELLA LA PAQUERETTE.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Doors open at 6¼; to commence at 7¼.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
FIFTH WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
CROWDED HOUSES.
UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM.
ADMIRATION! DELIGHT!! WONDER!!!
The management respectfully announces the representation, for a FEW NIGHTS LONGER, of this grand spectacular drama, which, despite the monetary pressure, continues to attract numerous and delighted audiences.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascours, }
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, } Miss Laura Keene
Marie de Lascours, }
Carlos, an adventurer, }
Marquis del Monte, } Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor ... J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours ... Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs, only 50 cents each, may be secured without extra charge. Family circle 25 cents—seats equal to any in the house.
Doors open at 6¼; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
TUESDAY—An extraordinary combination of novelty and fun.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S 2d appearance this season.
A new Comedy, founded on Thackeray's novel of VANITY FAIR.
Rawdon Crawley, Mr. Brougham; Joe Sedley, Mr. Burton; Sir Pitt Crawley, Mr. M. Smith; Rev. Crawley, Mr. Setchell; Rebecca Sharpe, Miss S. Denin; Mrs. Crawley, Mrs. Hughes. With the great duality,
BURTON WORRIED BY BROUGHAM.
And the last new and highly successful locality of A DAY IN NEW-YORK.
The Battery at Morning, Broadway at Noon, and the Bowery at Night,
with new scenery, exhibiting well-known places in New-York.
MR. BURTON will appear as Sol Mopus, a Philosophical Dock Rat, and an Irish Apple Woman.
Hamlet Travestie on Wednesday. Hamlet, Mr. Brougham; Ghost, Mr. Burton; Ophelia, Mr. Mark Smith.
Mr. JAMES ROGERS, the well-known comedian, from London, is engaged and will shortly appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager ... Mr. F. B. Conway
LAST WEEK OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
TUESDAY, Dec. 1, the new comedy of
AN IMPUDENT PUPPY,
in which Mr. C. Mathews will sustain his original character of Nestor Nimble.
To be followed by the farce of
TWENTY MINUTES WITH A TIGER.
To conclude with a
CONJUGAL LESSON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
Second time in two years of Planche's comedy, A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES. Second night here of FORTY AND FIFTY. First time this season of THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMEN. All the comedians in the bill.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor ... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit ... 12 cents.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled the
MILITIA TRAINING.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; OR, THE FALL OF DELHI.
Also, on the same evening,
THE INVASION OF IRELAND.
To conclude with the Farce of
YANKEE COURTING.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
The magnificent illustrations of
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a descriptive lecture, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN.
Broadway, corner 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR,
is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—MORE OVERGUSHES OF IRRESISTIBLE FUN! THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new extravagant eccentricity, written by H. WATKINS, Esq., illustrating the medical marvels of the day, entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; OR, THE QUACK MASTER. Previous to which, TIMES TRIES ALL. Laura, Mrs. Charles Howard. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the intensely interesting drama of THE WANDERING BOYS. The beautiful Aquaria, or Ocean River Gardens, the grand Panopticon Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

MME. MADELINE GRAEVER-JOHNSON, Pianist, flattered by the complete success she has achieved at her concerts in Paris and London, and being desirous to add to her European reputation also the fame of having been appreciated by an American public, so distinguished for their highly cultivated musical taste and accomplishments, begs to announce that she will give A GRAND CONCERT, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by several eminent artists. The programme will include Liszt's Les Patineurs, for piano solo, and Litolff's third concerto, and Mendelssohn's Capriccio, for piano, with orchestra accompaniment, under the direction of Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets will be ready on Wednesday, Dec. 2, and may be had, with secured seats, at
C. BREUSING'S music store, No. 701 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

A CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR in the northwestern section of the City will be given, under the direction of a Committee of ladies, in the Church on 8th-av., corner of 35th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following artists have kindly volunteered their services: Mrs. Annie J. Warren, Miss Hattie Andem, Dr. Guilmette, Mr George Simpson, Messrs. Burke, Hoffman, Timm, Eisfeld, Aptommas, Sedgwick, and Mr. Eisfeld's Quartette Party, Messrs. Eisfeld, Noll, Reyer and Berquer. Tickets 50 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed.
B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

THE ANNUAL BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT in aid of the NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL will take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of TUESDAY, Dec. 22.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. E. Anderson,	Mrs. Chas. A. Minton,
Mrs. S. J. Bacon,	Mrs. A. B. Mott,
Mrs. August Belmont,	Mrs. D. Colden Murray,
Mrs. James Brooks,	Mrs. Clarence Pell,
Mrs. C. J. Coggill,	Mrs. Walden Pell,
Mrs. A. J. Constant,	Mrs. Wright E. Post,
Mrs. Edward Cooper,	Mrs. S. H. Remsen,
Mrs. C. P. Daly,	Mrs. Henry Renwick,
Mrs. C. R. Degen,	Mrs. S. S. Sands,
Mrs. C. Du Bois,	Mrs. John Sherwood,
Mrs. De Trobriand,	Mrs. R. H. Sherwood,
Mad. De Dion,	Mrs. H. G. Stebbins,
Mrs. T. A. Emmet,	Mrs. G. T. Strong,
Mrs. D. Dudley Field,	Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam,
Mrs. Joseph Hudson,	Mrs. F. S. Tallmadge,
Mrs. Wm. H. Jones,	Mrs. Tighe,
Mrs. Chas. E. Kuhn,	Mrs. Smith Van Buren,
Mrs. Jacob Little,	Mrs. Viele,
Mrs. A. Le Barbier,	Mrs. Dr. Watts,
Mrs. E. L. Livingston,	Mrs. W. W. Webb,
Mrs. Philip Livingston,	Mrs. Isaac M. Wright.
Mrs. G. N. Miller.	

E. T. Anderson,	Daniel Elliott,	Captain Nevers,
Lloyd Aspinwall,	Dr. G. T. Elliott,	J. De P. Ogden,
Hon. A. Belmont,	Thos. A. Emmet,	Alfred W. Pell,
Robt. Benson, Jr.,	Henry S. Fearing,	Walden Pell,
Captain Bensel,	Dudley Field,	Wm. C. Pell,
Jas. Bleecker,	Chas. Hoffman,	Captain Price,
Alex. Bliss,	Wm. J. Hoppin,	Ed. S. Renwick,
J. Busse,	Meredith Howland,	Captain Ribbet,
Chas. F. Briggs,	J. B. Ireland,	John Roberton,
Jos. Bridgham,	Robert James,	Jas. F. Ruggles,
Hon. Jas. Brooks,	Peyton Jaudon,	Leopold Schmidt,
J. E. Bragiere,	Wm. H. Jones,	Captain Shaler,
Henry Chadwick,	Hon. C. P. Kirkland,	Captain Shumway,
Chas. A. Clinton,	Louis Lang,	Judge Slosson,
C. R. Collins,	Captain Lambile,	Edward Slosson,
Wm. S. Constant,	Arthur Leary,	F. D. Smith,
Hon. J. R. Cooley,	Lt. Col. Lefferts,	Captain Speight,
Edward Cooper,	Maj. Macomb, U. S. A.,	Alex. Taylor,
Major Crawford,	Albyn Marie,	Eugene Thorn,
Judge Daly,	Peter Marie,	Hon. J. Van Buren,
Chas. A. Dana,	R. H. Messinger,	Robert L. Viele,
Thos. E. Davis,	Gen. G. P. Morris,	J. H. Wainwright,
Henry Delafield,	Captain Monroe,	J. C. Walsh,
Ed. Delafield, Jr.,	Dr. A. B. Mott,	C. P. Winthrop,
[illegible] De Trobriand,	Col. J. B. Murray,	Wm. Young,
Cornelius Du Bois,	Ed. M. Newbould,	J. C. Zimmerman.
Samuel Dayton,		

Tickets, $3 each, admitting one person only.

GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—NOW open in the large and elegant building No. 614 Broadway, illustrated by over one hundred figures, size of life, and more than five thousand models.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
[illegible]
Second appearance in America of the great [illegible]

In announcing the second night of [illegible] the director desires to say a few words [illegible] style in which it has been placed upon [illegible]

[illegible]

In conclusion the director begs [illegible] be given only
THREE NIGHTS OF ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Should they be successful "La Traviata," [illegible] "Moses in Egypt," "Le Nozze di Figaro," [illegible] "L'Italiana in Algieri" and the "Huguenots" will be given in rapid succession. [illegible] appointed in his expectations, the season will close after seven nights more, which, with the 33 already given will complete the number of 40, to which he is bound by his lease.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock.
Second night of Meyerbeer's grand Opera in five acts,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
[illegible]
MME. DE LA GRANGE.
The youthful debutante,
MLLE. CLAUDINE [illegible]
[illegible] appearance in Grand Opera.
The new and successful tenor,
SIGNOR BIGNARDI,
will appear for the second time as Robert le Diable.
SIG. LABOCETTA
[illegible] piece of the modern and romantic school, has consented to appear as Rambaud.
In order to give due effect to this grand [illegible], an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden, by which a
GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear as
HELENA.
In the incidental divertissement, under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.
[illegible]
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted for [illegible]
[illegible]
ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. [illegible]
[illegible]
from $6 to $20.
Tickets and reserved seats to be had [illegible]
On Friday, third night of ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MARTHA AND LA TRAVIATA
will succeed "Robert le Diable."

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
For the relief of the poor in the Northwestern section of the City, given under the direction of a Committee of ladies, in the Church on 8th-av., corner 35th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, commencing at 8 o'clock.
Mr. H. C. TIMM will preside at the piano forte.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Instrumental—Andante [illegible]
Mr. THEO. EISFELD'S QUARTET PARTY, [illegible]
EISFELD, NOLL, REYER and BERQUER.
2. Cavatina—"Regnava nel Silenzio" [illegible]
MISS HATTIE ANDEM.
3. Trio—"Prayer from Moses in Egypt," [illegible]
Mrs. ANNA J. WARREN, Dr. GUILMETTE and Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.
4. Instrumental—Andante and Finale from Beethoven's Sonata" (Op. 47), for Violin and Piano-forte.
Messrs. BURKE and HOFFMAN.
5. "With Verdure Clad" [illegible]
Mrs. ANNA J. WARREN.
6. Instrumental—"Duo Brillante, on Themes [illegible] Verdi—Trobar and Basso Concertino.
Mr. A. SEDGWICK [illegible]
7. Lyrical Soliloquy—"Lost Man" [illegible]
Dr. GUILMETTE.
8. Instrumental—Harp—[illegible]
Mr. APTOMMAS.
PART II.
1. Instrumental—Quartette—Op. [illegible] First Movement.
Messrs. EISFELD, NOLL, REYER and BERQUER.
2. Duet—"Di Pescatore Ignobile," [illegible]
Mrs. ANNA J. WARREN and Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.
3. Ballad—"Farewell to the Mountain," [illegible]
Dr. GUILMETTE.
4. Duet—"Parigi O Cara," [illegible]
Miss HATTIE ANDEM and Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.
5. Cavatina—"Una Voce Poco Fa," [illegible]
Mrs. ANNA J. WARREN.
6. Ballad—"Better than Beauty," [illegible]
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.
7. Solo Concertino—"Brilliant Variations on a Favorite Air," originally written for the [illegible]
Mr. A. SEDGWICK.
The proceeds of this Concert will be distributed, with the sanction of the Committee of Ladies, by the pastor of the Episcopal Church, in 35th-st. [illegible] the association for the relief of the poor.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 152 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and [illegible] Brooklyn, are now open. Former pupils are invited to attend the opening of Saturday evening classes, at 8 P. M. Dec. 5.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL,
No. 54 East 13th-st. New Classes [illegible] pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday [illegible] urday, at 12 o'clock, noon, and [illegible] Tuesday and Friday at [illegible]

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER, [illegible]
[illegible] JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHING [illegible] to call.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION [illegible]
[illegible]

A NEW AND GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE construction of Atmospheric Pressure [illegible] ficial teeth, by which very great [illegible] 33 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

ANY PERSON WHO [illegible] CLOAK, would do well to call on [illegible] pawnbrokers, No. 33 Roosevelt-st., [illegible]

DINSMORE'S [illegible] GUIDE NOW READY [illegible] the Old Pioneer, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning,—[illegible] cents. Served to [illegible] cents a week; mailed [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible] copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All [illegible] must be accompanied by the [illegible] name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the [illegible].

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent [illegible].

[illegible] correspondence containing important news, from [illegible] parts of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be [illegible] paid for.

We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Quaker City*, with advices from Havana to the 26th November, arrived last evening. She reports a decline in Sugar, but without [illegible] regularity in figures. Short-sight exchange on New-York was at 6 ₽ cent. premium. Freights [illegible]—there being no demand for large vessels. The *Quaker City* brought only $12,000 from Havana.

Strong hopes are now entertained that the [illegible] of produce caught by the ice in the canals during the late cold snap will be got through to tidewater, and that navigation may be [illegible] resumed. The ice, though in some places [illegible] inches thick, is breaking up, and the [illegible] is melting rapidly. A fleet of twenty boats, having on board 75,000 bushels of corn and wheat, reached Waterford yesterday, and immediately entered the river on their way to this City.

[illegible] E. TUCKERMAN, formerly the treasurer of the [illegible] Railroad at Boston, has been arrested at [illegible] Haven for robbing the mails. It is understood [illegible] confesses his guilt. Several mails have [illegible] on the New-Haven land route recently, about the same time, and there is little [illegible] that TUCKERMAN is the robber.

[illegible] Governor HAMMOND was yesterday elected [illegible] Senator for South Carolina, by the Legislature of that State.

There was a great rush yesterday of tax-paying [illegible] at the Tax Receiver's office, anxious to [illegible] the one per cent. which will be added to all tax bills remaining unpaid after the close of the [illegible]. A double string of tax-payers extended [illegible] day through the office, and besides this the vestibule, the areas of the building, and the streets outside, were filled with parties waiting to settle. After the 15th of the month two per cent. will be added to unpaid bills.

A large meeting was held in the Brooklyn [illegible] last evening, and the initiatory steps [illegible] to establish the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association.

All the spare Police force in Brooklyn, about [illegible], are ordered for duty in New-York to-day.

A meeting of the Polish residents of the City was held last evening at No. 55 Forsyth-street, to commemorate the expulsion of the Russian troops from Warsaw on Nov. 29, 1830. The meeting was not large, but it was very enthusiastic. The principal speakers were Messrs. SEPARIK, ALLEN, KOCHANOWSKI, RASTEWSKI, WILIAMOUSKI and DR. RYTTERS. The Polish flag, with its motto "[illegible]"—"God and the People"—was displayed.

The sentence of CANGEMI, the murderer of [illegible] ANDERSON, was appointed to take place [illegible] in the Supreme Court, General Term, [illegible] DAVIES, CLERKE and MITCHELL occupied the Bench for that purpose. Counsel for the [illegible] argued for some hours that the [illegible] conviction of CANGEMI were illegal, inasmuch as the Supreme Court Circuit, in which he was tried, is a Court for civil and not for criminal [illegible]. The Judges will give their decision [illegible] Monday, to which day CANGEMI was remanded.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed on Monday evening in obtaining a quorum. Only six members were present. Adjourned to the first Monday in December. On the call of the President, a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen is ordered for Thursday afternoon to "attend to the business of the City."

The Executive Committee of the Central Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, and arranged for the building of a retaining wall along that side of the Park fronting upon Fifth-avenue, which work would require 500 more men. This work, however, will not be undertaken unless the money is provided to pay for the labor. Indeed, as the $[illegible] advanced by the Comptroller is [illegible] used up, all the force now at work are liable to be dismissed in 10 days or less.

The Police Commissioners were engaged yesterday in making arrangements for preserving order at the polls to-day. Nearly the entire number of special policemen (2,000,) which the Board resolved to appoint, have been sworn in, and will be on duty to-day. They will be designated by a brass shield and policeman's club. There are altogether about 3,800 policemen on duty in the Metropolis to-day.

The proprietors of the two bogus ticket offices, one at No. 169 West-street and the other at the corner of Chambers and West streets, were complained of yesterday to the Superintendent of Police. A gentleman bought at one of the offices railroad tickets for himself, wife and four children for Wisconsin, supposing them to be first-class tickets, when they were emigrant tickets. He had been charged into paying one-third more than was asked for first-class tickets at the proper office. The other complainant alleged that he had a steerage ticket in a Liverpool packet imposed on him for a first-class cabin ticket and that he was cheated. Two of the Superintendent's officers were sent to arrest the accused.

A gentleman stepped yesterday into an intelligence office in the Bowery, near Delancey-street, to employ a domestic, when two men, who were waiting for employment, suddenly seized him, and while one of them held him by the throat, the other rifled his pockets. The assailants quickly ran from the office, but Officer WILLIAMS, of the [illegible] Ward, fortunately succeeded in arresting one of them, who gave his name as EDWARD [illegible]. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN and locked up for trial.

[illegible], who stands charged with being the principal in the recent murders in the [illegible] house No. 277½ Water-street, was examined yesterday by the Coroner. He says he is a soldier, and denies the truth of the charge preferred against him.

The total number of arrests in the City last month, as returned by the Police Captains to the [illegible] Superintendent, were 4,029. Of this number [illegible] were natives of Ireland, while the balance comprised all other foreigners and those born in the United States.

In the Supreme Court, Judge ROOSEVELT yesterday [illegible] to entertain the motion for an ex[illegible] the Glass Ballot box [illegible] brought before Judge [illegible].

[illegible]

The total number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden during the month of November, was 11,[illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] men were discharged [illegible] Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday, there [illegible] which to employ them. Among [illegible] stone masons. The [illegible] work upon the *Brandywine* is not [illegible].

[illegible] suit against the TIMES, instituted by [illegible] during the bogus baby excitement, [illegible] on motion of the de[illegible]. The motion was granted by Judge [illegible] payment of $10 costs.

[illegible] steamship *Thomas Swan*, which arrived last evening from Savannah, reports having fallen in with the bark *Mary C. Porter*, off Frying-Pan Shoals, dismasted and waterlogged.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the young men opposed to FERNANDO WOOD's reelection to the position of Mayor, was held last night, at the Stuyvesant Institute. Speeches were made by WM. H. FRY, Esq., Prof. CROSBY, Hon. E. BROOKS, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, Esq., PETER Y. CUTLER, Esq., Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Mr. WOODWORTH, JAMES FAIRMAN, Hon. AUGUSTINE A. DUGANNE and others.

The Election To-day.

The opposition to Mayor WOOD rests mainly upon a profound conviction in the public mind that he is not a man of integrity. Public rumor, public speech, the public prints and the records of our Courts of Justice teem with declarations, sustained by evidence, of his lack of that high-toned honesty which we trust our citizens will always consider indispensable in the Chief Magistrate of this great City.

To these damaging accusations the Mayor and his friends reply,—not by contradicting or refuting the evidence, nor by explaining the circumstances which are arrayed against him, but by challenging *specific proof* of *specific acts* of corruption and dishonesty since he has been in office. They complain, with the air of injured innocents, that the public scrutiny assumes to go behind the date of his accession, and beyond the limits of his office, to obtain material for a judgment of his character. This complaint is virtually a confession of the offences charged, and will be so regarded by the public at large. But, as our readers know, we have never thought it necessary to go beyond Mayor WOOD's official action for evidence of his utter unfitness for the high and responsible post which he has filled for the last three years. From first to last that action has been vacillating, unprincipled, utterly reckless of the public interest and guided exclusively by personal and political ambition. Mayor WOOD has alternately flattered and deceived every class and every portion of our people. He began by paying homage to wealth and respectability,—by lauding commerce, by soliciting the applause of men in high position, and by parading the certificates of bankers, merchants and other men of wealth to his personal and official merits. He has ended by denouncing this same class as men who "*produce nothing, but get everything*,"—and by exposing them to the plunder of the lowest dregs of the community, upon whom he now finds himself compelled to rely for support. He began by urging the necessity of a strong Police,—by demanding an amendment of the law which should separate the Police Board from the Judiciary, and by insisting upon a large increase of its force. Within the last year he has been found at the head of a mob, resisting the Police,—and he is now exerting all his powers, personally at the Board, and through the intervention of the Courts of law, to hamper and weaken the Department to the utmost of his ability. His course has been one of duplicity throughout. He issued double instructions to the Police concerning the License Law,—one set designed for the public and the other for the parties interested. He made a great parade, for the public, of suppressing gambling-houses, but left them all untouched. He has run through the whole gamut of demagoguism and political chicanery; and is now fairly reduced to the last shifts of a desperate political gambler, who stakes everything upon a final throw, and leaves no trick untried to secure success. He is now notoriously and ostentatiously relying for reelection upon the worst classes of our population. In personal appeals, in street harangues, in official coercion, in the use of money, in resort to every device of deception and fraud, upon the public and at the polls, he is active, untiring and determined.

It is this which characterizes his Administration and makes it conspicuously the basest and the most disgraceful this City has ever known. We need not look into his antecedent commercial transactions for evidences of his character. *The whole tone and tenor of his official career has been demoralizing and degrading*. He has squandered the money and the reputation of the City until it is well nigh bankrupt in both. Everybody who reads the current history of our City Government knows that it is so:—and it is preposterous and absurd, in the face of so profound and so universal a conviction, to demand proof of *specific acts* of dishonesty and dishonor. Such proof from the very nature of the case cannot be had, and is not needed. The only witnesses are accomplices. There is not a prostitute in the City who could not, with equal safety and upon the same grounds, demand specific proofs of specific acts, in reply to damaging accusations.

Now, the People of this City are to decide to-day, after full and fair trial, whether such a man is the proper person to fill the chief municipal office in the second commercial City in the world. We, here in New-York, live by credit, by the faith reposed by mankind in our honor and integrity. It is this confidence which has lined our streets with marble palaces, and brought the commerce of the world to our wharves. It is this confidence which has covered the Island of Manhattan with the industrious and thriving multitude whose extraordinary prosperity enables them to support with impunity the robberies and corruption of the Municipal Government. If the commercial men of all lands did not implicitly believe that honesty was still prized amongst us, promises kept, and knavery punished, and rogues excluded not only from decent society, but from all share in the management of the financial affairs of all public bodies, they would have no dealings with us, and great and wealthy as we are, we should speedily be reduced to the condition of Venice or Mexico. Respect for fair dealing and integrity is therefore not simply a moral duty, but one of the conditions on which our prosperity is based. During the last three years, since Mayor WOOD has been in office, our reputation in all these respects has rapidly and steadily declined. Our Common Council has become a synonym for ignorance, vulgarity, corruption and ribaldry. Our streets are infested by brigands and cut-throats, who find impunity and glory in being the political friends and supporters of our chief magistrate. Our criminal judges bow down before the idol we have set up. We suppose for the first time in the history of municipalities, the judicial bench is found in collusion with criminals. Men of high standing in the political world, finding that the merchants, bankers and artisans rate honesty and personal character at so low a figure in public life, get up and inflict on us the horrible humiliation of declaring in the face of the world, that there exists in the City a party, who, if their leaders proposed the "devil incarnate" for the highest office in the gift of the people, would adopt him with acclamation, and that in a Democratic State this party calls itself, *par excellence*, the Democracy. And we are told, moreover, that this intense and relentless tyranny of party extends not merely into party contests, but into local elections,—into every struggle connected with government of any sort, no matter how remote it may be in character and objects from every legitimate political issue.

We do not believe the day has yet come in which the inhabitants of a city like this will sit down quietly under an imputation so atrocious—or obey a dictation so absolute and so irrational. We have to-day not simply to clear our Council Chamber of knaves and convicts, but to vindicate our own good name. We have to show that Democracy is not simply strong and irresistible, but decent and orderly; that if despotism surpass it in the regularity of its procedure, it does not surpass it in hostility to crime and corruption; and that although corrupt and selfish men may obtain power without merit, they cannot abuse and misuse it without swift and certain punishment.

The Kansas Question.

We learn from sources that admit of no doubt, that a very serious difference of opinion exists between Governor WALKER and the Administration, in regard to the action of the Lecompton Convention. The President desires that Governor WALKER should return to Kansas and urge the people to vote upon the question of Slavery, which is to be submitted to them on the 21st instant,—in order that Kansas may be admitted into the Union with the Constitution which the Lecompton Convention has framed. Governor WALKER is unwilling to do so,—partly because he considers the action of that Convention an outrage upon the principle of popular sovereignty, and partly because he does not believe that the people of Kansas can be induced by any consideration to give it their apparent sanction, or even to acquiesce in it.

So far as the question of principle is concerned, Governor WALKER is unquestionably right. The action of the Convention in refusing to permit the people of Kansas to vote upon the Constitution, was in direct hostility, not only to the principle of popular sovereignty, but to every principle of Republican Democracy. The sophistry with which the Washington *Union* attempts to evade this fact, surpasses the most ingenious hair-splitting of the South Carolina school in audacity, if not in ingenuity. It urges that the Slavery question was the only important topic of agitation, and that it was only upon this single point that the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati committed the party to the principle of popular sovereignty. Upon every other subject, the *Union* leaves it to be inferred, the people have no right to the control and regulation of their domestic affairs. Upon every other subject it is perfectly right, and proper, and Democratic, that a minority, or a Convention, or a Dictator should impose upon the inhabitants whatever laws may suit their purposes. LOUIS NAPOLEON did not go so far as this in imposing an imperial Constitution upon the people of France:—he went through the *form*, at all events, of submitting the whole of it to the popular vote. The *Union* has hitherto charged it as an offence upon the people of Kansas, that they made the *negro* question paramount to all others. Now, however, it openly and boldly avows that this is truly the only subject of consequence enough to call for submission to the popular vote.

So far as the principle in question is concerned, Gov. WALKER is, therefore, clearly in the right, and we have very little doubt that if the President is unwise enough to allow the issue to be made upon it, Gov. WALKER will be sustained in his position by the great mass of the People of the Northern States without distinction of party. There are unquestionably some practical advantages in the course advised by Mr. BUCHANAN. It seems to us clearly the interest and the necessity of the majority of the People of Kansas to secure their independence of the Federal Government. Hitherto and now it is the power and the fear of the national authority which prevents them from taking the management of their own affairs into their own hands. Their first necessity is to get rid of this control; and this would be completely and effectually accomplished by their admission as a State into the Union. They would then have precisely the same control over their own affairs as the people of Massachusetts or of Virginia have. They could summon a Convention, frame a Constitution, submit it to the popular vote and carry it into effect within a month from the date of their admission, if they should see fit. This might be a revolution,—but it would be a domestic, a peaceful and a successful revolution. They would fight it out among themselves. The federal government could not interfere. So far as practical results go, the people of Kansas might obtain the sovereignty which has thus far been denied them, in this way more speedily and effectually than in any other. They could protest against the Constitution,—proclaim their purpose to subvert and supersede it at the earliest moment possible,—vote for the exclusion of Slavery,—accede to the plan of admission and then take the reins into their own hands, peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must.

Judging from present appearances, however, they will not do anything of the kind. The Free-State men, constituting as is universally conceded two-thirds of the population, will probably not vote at all. The Constitution will be adopted *with* Slavery by a minority vote and sent to Congress;—the majority of the people will protest against it,—and the contest will again be transferred from Kansas to Congress and the nation. We do not believe that the Administration will venture to commit the Democratic Party to the unqualified support of the Lecompton programme,—for nothing can be more certain than the fact that it would be divided and defeated in such an attempt. The great mass of the Northern Democrats will adhere to the principle of Popular Sovereignty and insist upon its being fully and thoroughly recognized in spirit as well as in letter, in the adjustment of the Kansas difficulty.

We think it not at all unlikely that Senator DOUGLAS, or some other prominent member of the Democratic Party, will immediately upon the meeting of Congress, submit an enabling act,—authorizing the Territorial Legislature to summon a Constitutional Convention and provide for the speedy admission of Kansas as a State. This would evade the whole difficulty, satisfy the rational and moderate portion of the whole country and bring this long and vexatious contest to a satisfactory conclusion. Unless some such course is taken we see no way of avoiding the renewal of the disturbances and collisions which have already done so much mischief, not only in Kansas, but in the country at large.

Mr. Fernando Wood and the Germans.

The speech delivered by Mr. FERNANDO WOOD to a meeting of German citizens, held on Saturday night at the Volk's Garten in the Bowery, ought of itself to secure his defeat to-day at the polls of this City. On Friday evening, at the Academy of Music, the actual incumbent of the Mayoralty felt himself to be on his good behavior. He was speaking to an audience clamorous for facts and scornful of fancies. He was addressing an audience by which he was quite sure that the language which he used, however obscure in idiom it might be, would at least, in the main, be understood, and he knew that his words would be speedily subjected to the ordeal of the Press. He, therefore, eluded the critical questions of his own capacity and character—with the not less critical question of his relations with those honest men of all parties by whom he had once been provisionally supported, but by whom he is now most solemnly disowned. He expatiated at length, with some reticence of phrase, and some decency of reflection, upon the wonderful increase in the taxation of the City, and lent his testimony in superfluous, but not unwelcome support, of the very general conviction that for three years past this City has been the most expensively and egregiously misgoverned city of the world.

He left to others less well-informed, and more reckless (if that be possible) than himself, the hopeless task of insisting upon the importance to the "Democratic Party" throughout the nation, of the reelection in New-York, of a man who has been repudiated by almost all the respectability, and by all the authority of that party.

But when he was talking transcendental English to the Germans of the Volk's Garten, Mr. WOOD gave a looser rein to his voluble tongue. He indulged himself in a perfect orgie of misstatements, of agrarian appeals to the presumed passions of the people, of fantastic travesties of the issues laid before us in the election of to-day.

He attacked the landlords of the City for raising their rents, and reiterated the wicked fallacies of his too celebrated "Message," in inflammatory words intended to excite the poor who suffer against the rich who are paralyzed. Imagining, doubtless, that in every German before him he saw a frantic Red Republican, ready to march at a moment's warning from the Arcadian retreats of the Bowery upon the "profligate palaces of the Fifth-avenue," Mr. FERNANDO WOOD denounced the whole generation of capitalists as a set of brawling tyrants, covenanted together to enjoy the fruits of the taxation which the poor, and "only the poor," are condemned to water with their painful sweat. So far as the Germans are concerned, Mr. WOOD of course made a ridiculous mistake. The Germans of New-York are not a rabble, as Mayor WOOD and his supporters take them to be, but a *city*. In point of numbers—of social organization, of credit and character—of general industry and of general prosperity, our German fellow-citizens may be fairly held to constitute a community. They enjoy the rights, they fulfill the duties, and they comprehend the obligations of a community; and the example of one Tiemann, born of their blood and reared in the honest traditions of German honor, good faith and decency, will more avail with them as a lesson of the true principles of political economy and of the true laws which should govern an intelligent Democracy in the discharge of their public duties, than the flagrant and communistic vehemence of a dozen Woods, or a hundred Mac Mahons.

The Germans will answer the incendiary nonsense of Mayor WOOD at the polls. But the rest of our citizens are called upon to answer it also; for, though it was not addressed directly to them, its issues are of a kind which must affect them nearly. And, if there be a single conservative citizen in New-York, who has hitherto been blinded to the character and the creed of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, we call upon him to-day to open his eyes and see what manner of man this is who claims to rule New-York by a similar "diabolic" tenure to that which gives BRIGHAM YOUNG his hold upon the besotted Mormons. Here, on the eve of a municipal election, Mr. FERNANDO WOOD flits for a moment, as he fancies, out of sight of the lynxes of the Press, and cleverly niching himself, to use his own words, as a "conditioned being in Time," among the Teutons of the Bowery, there revives all the worst doctrines of his socialistic message, though in a form more bald and bad. He does this because he supposes himself to be talking to just that class among us whose previous political experience, under the despotisms of Germany, would dispose them to accept agrarianism as a philosophy, and to put its faith into works on the first convenient opportunity. That he here made a blunder—that the citizens whom he addressed happen to resent the insult conveyed in his appeals, does not affect the matter at all so far as he, the Mayor, is concerned. It is none the less certain that he talked plunder, pillage, the array of class against class, and all the commonplaces of agrarian declamation on Saturday night, because he thought that by such talking he should secure a certain number of votes. And it is none the less certain that every decent citizen, of whatever party, who votes this day for FERNANDO WOOD, votes for a man whose own words uttered on Saturday night last prove him to be the disorganizing socialistic and unprincipled demagogue which he has been pronounced to be, not only by the sober voice of the thousands who have lived under his rule, but by all the leaders of that great political party to which he professes to belong, and by Democratic officials of every rank, from the President at Washington to the Marshal at New-York, and from the District Attorney, whose function it is to punish crime, to the Assayer of the Mint whose duties make him as susceptible to the niceties of personal honesty as his own scales are to the subtile gravity of silver and of gold.

The Party or the City.

The election, to-day, will show very conclusively whether the people of this City can, and will, take care of their own interests, or not. They have to choose between two candidates for Mayor,—one of whom is a man of integrity and character, and nominated by men of all parties, solely upon grounds of the public welfare, while the other stands exclusively as the representative of a political party. It remains to be seen whether our citizens have independence enough to discard the obligations and the dictates of party, in an election with which party has nothing whatever to do, and to provide for their own good government and the security of their lives and property. The issue has never been so fairly presented before, and we can scarcely imagine any case in which it can be so directly met hereafter.

The partisans of Mayor WOOD demand that every Democrat shall vote for him, because he is the regular nominee of the Democratic Party. If this were a political election,—if it were a contest of political principles, or even calculated to show the relative strength of political parties, there would be, at least, some show of reason in the requisition. But it is not, in any sense or to any extent, a political contest. On the contrary, the election has been expressly separated by law from the political contests of the day, and has been fixed a month after the State election for the express purpose of excluding all State and National issues from the canvass. It is solely and exclusively a *City election*. It relates wholly to City interests:—and a man might just as well be required to consult party interests in the arrangement of his own domestic affairs, as in an election so purely local as this.

Those Democratic papers at a distance, which are representing this as a trial of party strength, will see reason to regret their mistake: for whether Mayor WOOD be reelected or not, his vote will be far behind that cast for the Democratic ticket a month ago. If this is to be regarded, therefore, as a political contest, the inevitable inference will be that the Democratic Party has lost ground very much since that time; and if, as seems probable, he should be beaten, these same papers will be quoted to show that the Democratic Party has been defeated.

The people of the City know perfectly well how utterly unfounded are these representations. The election is not a party contest, and will not be so regarded—in spite of the efforts of Mayor WOOD and his backers to have it so considered. It is a struggle between the respectable and the orderly men of all parties on the one hand, against men who are using all the arts of partisanship to perpetuate the anarchy, misrule and corruption which have, for the last two years, brought upon this City the contempt and disgust of the whole country.

ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY.—Among the passengers by the *Northern Light*, yesterday, was JAMES M. CRANE, Esq., of California, who is on his way to Washington as the representative of the people of the Great Basin, or Carson Valley, who are desirous of having the portion of Utah lying near the boundary of California, erected into a new Territory, separate from the Mormon dominion. The proposed Territory embraces all the region lying between the Sierra Nevada on the west, the Goose Creek range of Mountains on the east, Oregon and Utah on the north, and the Colorado on the south. The white inhabitants of this immense and fertile tract number about eight thousand, while the Indians of the various tribes which inhabit it exceed a hundred thousand. The Indians are represented as not unfriendly to the whites, or "Americans" as they are absurdly called, nor unfavorable to a new Territory. The Great Basin possesses immense mineral resources, abounding in gold, silver, and copper, while the valleys are extremely fertile. The people there are living in a perfectly unorganized state, without any form of government whatever, and subject to no constituted authority. The Mormons cannot exercise any control over them, for they will not pay tithes to the Saints; California cannot give them any aid, as they do not come within the jurisdiction of that State, and they are too far removed from both Oregon and New-Mexico to have any connection with the Governments of those Territories. As Mr. CRANE goes to Washington to present the claims of the Great Basin to the protection of the Government, we presume there will be no obstacles in the way to prevent the District from being erected into a separate Territory at the same time with the new Territory of Arizona. One of the serious difficulties which the people of the proposed new Territory labor under, is that they have not yet been able to invent a name for themselves. The only, or principal, town in the country is called Genoa, and they have proposed calling the Territory Columbus, in compliment to the discoverer of the New World; but they will do better to find a name of local significance.

BROAD HINTS TO WORKING-MEN.—Mayor WOOD's organ has a very peculiar way of doing its patrons a service by informing the working-men of this City that they cannot obtain employment if they are even suspected of being "Wood men." On Saturday the Mayor's organ published the affidavit of an unfortunate laborer to the effect that he was denied work on the Central Park by one of the Commissioners, upon the express ground that no man who was known to be a friend to Mayor WOOD should be employed; and yesterday the Wood organ informed its readers that the Superintendent of the Assay Office had given orders that all the men in that Department who voted for Mayor WOOD on Tuesday might consider themselves discharged. As this is doubtless a pretty correct indication of the feeling which animates the Superintendents of all the public offices in the City, as well as the proprietors of private establishments, the poor laborers may judge accordingly on which side of the Mayoralty question their bread is likely to be buttered. If the Mayor's organ is to be credited, and it ought to be in this case, if in no other, the election of to-day is simply a question to the laboring men of New-York of work or no work,—of honest labor with TIEMANN, or idleness and poverty with WOOD.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH, the Superintendent of the Assay Office, in his published card has put the matter in a very clear and intelligible shape, and given the best possible reasons for not wishing to have any man about him who votes for WOOD. Mr. BUTTERWORTH has been looking into the public and private history of our Mayor, and plainly says, without any circumlocution, that any man who will support WOOD cannot be a "suitable man to handle bullion." This is a terrible thing to be said of a candidate for such an office as that of Mayor of New-York. But it is according to the old adage, that a man is known by the company he keeps. In this case it is the more terrible because there is no partisan feeling mingled with it. Mr. BUTTERWORTH belongs to the same political party which has been made to nominate WOOD, and it must be a powerful conviction of his unfitness which could induce him to take so strong and decided a stand against his election. But Mr. BUTTERWORTH is responsible for the gold which passes through the Assay Office, and therefore he deems it necessary to have unsuspected men about him. He cannot allow any person to remain in his department who is a supporter of Mayor WOOD. Now, if the Superintendent of a public office feels himself impelled to this course in respect to his laborers, how much more will every private citizen feel himself bound to act in a similar manner, as a measure of prudence.

Medicine for the Mayor.

The friends of Mayor WOOD, driven to desperation by the dangerous condition of their patient's health, are putting up their prayers to ESCULAPIUS. "Minions of the moon," as they are, and votaries of Mercury, they have discovered or fancy that they have discovered a notable [illegible] on the character of Mr. TIEMANN, by virtue of which they expect to recombine the dissolute energies of their fainting FERNANDO. Three gentlemen, conspicuous among whom is Mr. MORONEY, solemnly aver that Mr. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, did most obnoxiously endeavor to introduce certain "Homeopathic physicians" into the Bellevue Hospital.

What Mr. TIEMANN's object in this nefarious attempt may have been, the three witnesses aforesaid do not set forth. Perhaps he had a "contract for globules;" perhaps he was interested in a new machine for "trituration;" perhaps he desired to bring the Homeopathic adventurers to public shame and confusion by confronting them with the "regular physicians," and demonstrating their impotence in the presence of the lancet and the pill-pot. Or perhaps the Homeopathic physicians were [illegible] unhappy invalids, brought near to death's door by their own devices, and devoid alike of gratitude and of pence, whom therefore Mr. TIEMANN charitably proposed to subject to the healing offices of allopathy, and so restore to the world and possibly to a more regular *materia medica* and a more estimable way of life.

On all these points Mr. MORONEY and his friends are yet to be heard from.

Meanwhile it is pretty clear that by the statement in question Mr. MORONEY and his friends hope to do Mr. TIEMANN a mischief. They wish to scare the honest good people of New-York into a notion that if Mr. TIEMANN is elected no man will ever hereafter be safe from HAHNEMANN and his pilules. "Do you love the sanctity of your [illegible]?" they cry, "then vote for WOOD!" "Do you value the blue-pill of your father?" "Then vote for WOOD!" "Do you respect the black drop of your mother?" "Then vote for WOOD!"

Now we beg leave to say that we know several thousand citizens who propose to vote for TIEMANN to-morrow, but who will never consent to abandon calomel, or to spurn the sanctities of jalap. For ourselves, we abhor the thought of treason to the faculty, and we hold the pilules of Mr. MORONEY in as great horror as the mouldy flour of Mayor WOOD. And if we believed that Mr. TIEMANN was capable of raising the infinitesimal banner of potencies and dilutions upon the flagstaff of the City Hall, we should be the first in the fray with the conservative pestle and the syringe of respectability. But we must be excused for a little skepticism in regard to an assertion so entirely unexpected and so indifferently foreign to all the questions at issue in the election of to-day, that we can only respect it as proving one thing, namely: That the friends of Mr. WOOD expect to see Mr. TIEMANN Mayor of this City to-morrow morning. We devoutly trust that in this expectation they may not be disappointed. If we entertained much doubt on the subject we might be at the pains of proving that Mr. WOOD, after at one time succumbing to the tyrant of Thompsonianism, did subsequently relapse into the grave heresy of Electro-Magnetism,—and at divers times secretly attempted the extirpation of certain unseemly warts by subtle processes of unlawful magic performed with a knotted cord and a piece of raw beef.

Anniversary Meeting of the Poles.

The twenty-ninth of November, 1830, is a day of commemoration among Polish exiles all over the world. On that day a mere handful of Poles—young men, all of them—one hundred and twenty in number, made a descent on the garrison at Warsaw, put 1,800 of the Russian cavalry to flight, fought successful battles with other Russian troops, and having driven them from the city, kept the mastery of that city against the Russian forces for eleven months.

The anniversary day falling this year upon Sunday, the event was celebrated yesterday, at the large rooms, No. 55 Forsyth-street. Dr. L. SEPARIK occupied the chair. JULIAN ALLEN was appointed Vice-President, and W. KOCHANOWSKI Secretary.

The Vice-President, Mr. ALLEN, read to the audience, in the English language, the address of the day, written in Polish by Mr. RASTEWSKI. It commemorated the great deeds of November 29, "the twin-sister of July 4," recapitulated the world-known wrongs which Poland has endured, and dwelt with just pride and emphasis on the heroism of CASIMIR, SOBIESKI, PULASKI and PONIATOWSKI. The name of KOSCIUSZKO was the watchword of patriotism. The address terminated with the hope that the time was not far distant when Poles would meet to celebrate the freedom of their beloved country.

The author of this address, Mr. RASTEWSKI, next read it to the audience in the Polish language. It was enthusiastically received. The Chairman afterwards read it in German.

A speech in the Polish language was then made by Mr. KOCHANOWSKI, after which Dr. RYTTERS spoke briefly in German. He said as [illegible] and his own country was known as the [illegible] of the exiles of all countries. No nation [illegible] for the Poles than the Swiss [illegible]. Let them not despair, Poland would yet be free.

Mr. WILIAMOUSKI read a letter in Polish, written by K. WITALIS, one of the patriots of 1830, in which he offered all his money and estates for the cause of the revolution.

The meeting then adjourned. We noticed among the decorations of the room a Polish flag—a spread eagle in white, upon a red ground, a black scroll [illegible] the eagle's neck, with the inscription "[illegible]," meaning "God and the people." In this City there are more than one hundred Poles. Over the United States there are not probably more than six hundred. The meeting last night was not large, but it was [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] MR. CARL FORMES made his début [illegible] American audience, and was received with [illegible] applause by an exceedingly overcrowded [illegible]. A few such gatherings will bring happiness [illegible] Mr. ULLMAN—which of late has been [illegible] troubles, cares and perplexities. The per[formance] was in every respect an admirable one. [The] impersonation of *Bertram*, by Mr. FORMES, a [noble] effort of true greatness in lyric art. [Meyerbeer]'s "Robert le Diable" is an opera which, all [being] equal, will bear resuscitation at long [intervals]. It is a splendid piece for the eye, contains [things] for the ear, and some other things for [the] limits of the principal *danseuse*. With a [good] company, splendid scenery, gorgeous [dresses], and a neat ballet it can be made to go, in [spite of] Northern heaviness, and a plot, which, for [absurdity], beats everything on the Italian stage. On [the present] occasion Mr. FORMES was supported by [the best] members of Mr. ULLMAN's company, and [he] made his *début* under circumstances grati[fying to] himself as well as to the audience. Below [we give] the cast now and in 1851 when the same [opera was] played at the Astor-place Opera House [under] MARETZEK.

Dec. 1857.	Dec. 1851.
Mad. DE LA GRANGE.	Signora STEFFENONE.
Mlle. CAIROLI.	Signora BOSIO.
Signor BIGNARDI.	Signor BETTINI.
Signor LABOCETTA.	Signor VIETTI.
Herr FORMES.	Signor MARINI.
Signorina ROLLA.	Mad. CELESTE.

[These] are worth putting on record, for there [are few] cities in the world where they can be [matched]. Our *Bertrams* have been the profoundest [of] the age, and the greatest artists also. In[deed it] may justly be said that after Signor MARINI [there was] but one man who could remove the im[pression of] his magnificent organ created—and [that man is] Herr FORMES, is our present in[cumbent]. To him, therefore, we give the place of [honor]. Unfortunately, Herr FORMES was laboring [under a very] severe attack of indisposition; but with [a devotion] which was admirable, he declined to [have the] fact made known, and in spite of Dr. MOTT, [persevered] to fill his *rôle*. The fact deserves to be [recorded], for those who were delighted last night, [will be] more delighted in the next performance. The [richness] of the bass voice was never more [exemplified] than in Mr. FORMES' case.

[On the] present occasion we shall deal only in [generalities], the lateness of the hour preventing our [giving] that specific criticism which the occasion [demands]. Herr FORMES displayed not only the merits [of a] vocalist but the power of a great actor. [More] dramatic interest has never been thrown [into the] character of *Bertram*. Executive ability [he has in] a preëminent degree, and in spite of last [night's] drawbacks it is evident that he sings much [better] than he did on the occasion of his *début* in [this city]. He was called out after every act. Mme. [DE LA GRANGE] as *Alice* was truly admirable, and Mlle. [CAIROLI as] the *Princess* more than justified the high [opinion of] her concert performances. The other [artists we] shall refer to in another notice, contenting [ourselves] with some facts which deserve to be known.

[Mr. ULLMAN] has proved in this opera that he is a [liberal] and liberal manager of the opera. He has [put] MEYERBEER's work on the stage in a way [which has] never been equaled in this country. The [dresses] are not only magnificent, but varied and [correct; the] scenery and mechanical effects thor[ough], and the general *mise en scene* careful [and effective]. In all respects the opera is artistically [and thorou]ghly rendered. There are no weak points; [it goes] smoothly and completely from beginning to [end; even] the ballet, which is usually neglected, is [rendered] conscientiously, and Signorina ROLLA, (we [think), is] one of the most fascinating *Prioresses* we [have seen].

[The extr]emely crowded state of the house (there [were] [illegible] thousand dollars represented in it—the [largest amo]unt, we believe, ever taken at a single [performance] here or elsewhere) interfered [illegible] with the quiet enjoyment of the opera [illegible] that with [illegible] much was heard and appreciated. [On W]ednesday the second performance of "Rob[ert le Dia]ble" will be given.

Ship and Sea News.

[ARRIVALS] DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN.

[Au]stralia, Liverpool	483
[illegible], London	153
[Ne]ptune, Liverpool	734
[illegible], Bremen	262
[C]edar, Bremen	239
[illegible], Bremen	265
[A]manda Snow, Havre	162
President Fillmore, London	93
[illegible] Ericsson, Bremen	209
City of Baltimore, Liverpool	397
[illegible], Bristol	131
[illegible], Liverpool	28
[illegible], London	212
[illegible], Liverpool	431
[illegible] Storer, Liverpool	49
[illegible], Havre	290
American Congress, London	175
[illegible], Rotterdam	61
[Be]njamin A. Adams, Liverpool	546
[Ne]w-World, Liverpool	509
[illegible], Liverpool	328
[illegible], Hamburg	275
[illegible], Liverpool	477
[illegible] Rubcke, Hamburg	365
[illegible], Liverpool	30
[illegible], Liverpool	312
[illegible], Havre	420
[illegible]	127
[illegible] City of Washington, Liverpool	193
[illegible] Glasgow, Glasgow	365
[illegible] Cooper, Antwerp	270
[illegible] Austin, Liverpool	560
[Da]vid Hoadley, Antwerp	248
[illegible] G. Tyler, Leghorn	19
[illegible], Bremen	360
[illegible] Foster, Jr., Liverpool	429
[illegible], Havre	258
[illegible] Napoleon, Hamburg	327
[illegible] Bright, Liverpool	456
[illegible], Hamburg	207
[illegible], Bremen	280
[illegible], Hamburg	298
[illegible], Bremen	378
[Jo]seph Gilchrist, Liverpool	196
[illegible], Hamburg	196
[illegible], Havre	89
[Sou]thampton, London	164
[illegible], Havre	302
[Al]bert Gallatin, Liverpool	260
[illegible], London	193
[illegible], Bremen, landed at dock	6
	13,899

[illegible] upon landing at Castle Garden, have to [undergo] the personal inspection of the Doctor as[sociated] with the Commissioners of Emigration, [who keep] a record of all persons who, from their [infir]mities, or being women with young chil[dren] without husbands, are liable to become [chargeable]. These names are entered against the [vessels] in which they arrive, and the owners are re[quired to] give bonds for their support, if they become [chargeable]. Among those arrived yesterday by one [ship] was an old man with four daughters, one en[ceinte] and without a husband, who admitted their pas[sage was] paid by the authorities of Darmstadt.

[NAVY] YARD—MEN DISCHARGED.—Yesterday, [being] pay-day at the Navy Yard, about one [hundred] and seventy men were discharged, there [being no] work for them. Some seventy stone[cutters] are among the number.

[The *Mer*]*rimac* is not yet hauled into dock for the [contemplated] alteration; when this is done, a large [additional f]orce will be required.

[The frig]ate *Niagara* has been hauled alongside the [illegible] dock, and is visited by large numbers [of persons] anxious to inspect the vessel that has occu[pied so mu]ch of the public attention for the year past.

[LOSS OF] THE BRITISH BARK ARABIAN.—The [United Stat]es Revenue cutter *Dobbin* arrived off Tybee [on] Thursday morning last, 19th inst., from a [cruise alon]g the coast as far south as St. John's, East [Florida. T]he officers report having taken on board [illegible], and eleven of the crew of the [British bar]k *Arabian*, which was lost on Hilton Head [on] the night of the 16th inst. The *Arabian* [was] from St. Vincent, Cape de Verd Islands, [illegible], and was entirely broken up in a short [time after] striking the Bar. The Captain and crew [escaped in] their boats, but lost everything.

[The st]eamship *Ariel*, which sailed for South[ampton] and Bremen on Saturday, took out 150 pas[sengers] and $26,925 50 in specie. The steamer *Glas*[*gow* took] [illegible] cabin, 82 steerage passengers, and a full [cargo] of wheat and flour.

[The] Collins steamship *Atlantic* is the next [mail st]eamer from this port, to sail on Saturday, De[c. 5. The] Cunard steamship *Niagara* leaves Boston on [Wednes]day, Dec. 2.

The Adriatic.

The ship *Southampton*, PRATT, from London [illegible] yesterday, reports Tuesday, the 24th No[vember, at] 2 P. M., in lat. 40° 55', lon. 66° 23', saw [steamship] *Adriatic*, WEST, hence for Liverpool. Ac[cording to t]his report the *Adriatic* must have traveled [at an avera]ge rate of fourteen miles per hour—a very [high rate, i]f kept up, and will insure her making one of the fastest trips on record. The *Adriatic* had made 288 miles westing.

Shameful Case of Kidnapping.

On Friday afternoon a woman, named Mrs. WALKER, called at the Second Precinct Police Station, and made complaint to Capt. WEED that her brother, ALEXANDER CHALMERS, a sailor, had been forcibly taken to and detained on board the packet *Jacob A. Westervelt*, which was then lying in the stream, and about to sail for Liverpool. She stated that her brother had taken lodgings at the boarding-house of HENRY BOORMAN, No. 76 Roosevelt-street, a few days previously, and that while there he was knocked down and cruelly beaten, and robbed of all the money in his possession, amounting to $14. He was then confined in a room for many hours, and was, during the night, conveyed stealthily on board a vessel lying in the stream. The captain of the vessel examined the man, and finding that he had been so badly beaten as to unfit him for duty, refused to receive him. He was then reconveyed to his prison, where he was again cuffed and beaten most brutally. Soon afterwards an arrangement was made between BOORMAN and the mate of the *Westervelt*, and poor CHALMERS was conveyed on board that vessel and secreted in the forecastle.

The woman was referred to Recorder SMITH, who issued a writ of *habeas corpus* which was placed in the hands of Officers HAYS, DAVENPORT and PHILIPS of the Second Precinct Police. They visited the vessel designated on Saturday, and searched it, but were unable to find the person alleged to be detained. Not yet satisfied, they returned to the vessel yesterday afternoon, and renewed their search, though the officers of the ship denied all knowledge of CHALMERS. The forecastle and almost every nook and corner of the vessel was examined, but without finding the object of their search. At length Officer HAYS bethought him to visit the foretop, and there, covered up with canvass, poor CHALMERS maimed and bruised was found secreted. Standing near by was the boatswain of the ship holding a rope, with which he threatened to beat the prisoner should he attempt any outcry.

CHALMERS was taken to the Tombs where he made his complaint, and was detained as a witness. Another unfortunate was found in BOORMAN's house, and he too was taken away by the officers.

BOORMAN was soon afterwards arrested, and held to answer in the sum of $2,000.

It is said that BOORMAN has been carrying on this kidnapping business for a long time, and in a manner so flagrant as, in the opinion of Recorder SMITH, to secure his incarceration at Sing Sing.

Fires.

IN COMMERCE-STREET.—On Saturday, at 3½ P.M., a fire broke out in the two-story wooden dwelling-house No. 29 Commerce-street, occupied by THOMAS RILEY. The fire originated from a defective stove-pipe passing through the roof. The entire upper part of the building was burned. Mr. RILEY lost about $100. Mrs. MARY ZIMMERMAN, who occupied a portion of the attic, sustained a loss of $200. Neither were insured. FRANCIS TILLOU owned the building—loss $700—insured. The building adjoining was damaged considerably by water.

IN WEST-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock, on Saturday, a fire broke out in the lumber yard of BUNKER, BOULLER & WELLS, in West-street, near King. The loss was covered by insurance. The fire communicated to the cooper-shop of W. BENSELL, adjoining, which was entirely consumed. Insured. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ The clerks in the County Clerk's office were very busy, all day yesterday, swearing in Inspectors and Canvassers. The entire number—1,050—was very nearly filled up. Those who have not already taken the oath at the County Clerk's office will be qualified this morning, each by the Alderman and Councilman of his Ward and District, or by the other Inspectors, already duly appointed and qualified.

Personal.

A young woman in Milford, Conn., recently answered a matrimonial advertisement in a New-York paper, in sport, but a reply came speedily, and as she took it from the Post-Office she made the acquaintance of the advertiser, one Victor Bard, who went up to Milford with the letter. [illegible] the acquaintance, got himself puffed in the local paper [illegible] for his marriage with the girl, when news came on the eve of the wedding, that Bard was arrested as a swindler and bigamist. The young lady is disconsolate.

Two Methodist ministers in North Carolina, Messrs. Edwards and Rosser, have been "disciplined" for indulgence in the game of ten-pins at the Virginia Springs last Summer. They pleaded guilty, expressed regret for the act, stated that they were not conscious of intention to do wrong, and promised not to do so any more. The Conference which tried them, in session at Elizabeth City, accepted the acknowledgment, and permitted them to continue their functions.

Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., in appending his name to the address of American Clergy to the Berlin Alliance, wrote: "We cannot be with you, my dear Sir Culling Eardley, but can subscribe this address, with the prayer that Christ may be with you and guide and bless in all things! Le Roy, Genesee County, N. Y., 40 miles from that great wonder of God—the Cataract of Niagara! *Salutem precamer omnes.*"

A petition is being circulated in Washington and Georgetown addressed to the Governor of New-Jersey, to have the death sentence recently passed on James P. Donnelly commuted to imprisonment for life.

Leading citizens of Albany have tendered a complimentary testimonial to Dr. C. H. F. Peters, the astronomer, on the occasion of the dissolution of his connection with the Dudley Observatory.

The Commissioners of the Washington Monument at Richmond, Va., have paid a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the sculptor Crawford.

Obituary.

Mr. George R. Gliddon, formerly U. S. Consul in Egypt, died at Panama on the 16th inst., aged 50. He was an Englishman, but passed a large part of his life in Egypt, where he became an enthusiastic explorer of the archæological remains of the country, and made valuable contributions to craniology. Mr. Gliddon was the author of an essay on the production of cotton in the Valley of the Nile, and of an appeal to Europe against the destruction of Egyptian monuments by Mehemet Ali. His last literary effort was the production of the "Types of Mankind," in conjunction with Dr. Nott, of Mobile. At the time of his death he occupied the post of Deputy-Agent of the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railroad Company, and he was on leave of absence from the works of that Company, when he was attacked at Panama by fatal illness.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John H. Gronewall, who served in the Mexican War, died on Friday last in Baltimore, aged 32 years. He was buried with military honors on Saturday afternoon.

Rev. Dickson W. Lewis, a preacher well known in Washington, died in the Choctaw Nation on the 12th October.

Miscellaneous Items.

The names of the lost by the *Rainbow* disaster on the Mississippi, so far as can yet be ascertained, are as follows: James Laughlin, Alliance, Ohio; Hiram Charleston, Alliance, Ohio; James Branan, Allegheny City, Pa.; James McLaughlin, Pittsburg, Pa.; Wm. Hern, Pittsburg, Pa.; Geo. Craig, Birmingham, Pa.; James Mehaffy, McKeesport, Pa.; James Galligher, ——, Ohio; Irish girl, on the way to Cannelton, Ind., to her mother; Thomas Newhouse, Carrollton, Ky.; Geo. Newman, Carrollton, Ky.; Blind man, named Johnson, two daughters and wife, going to Paducah, had one son saved; Wm. Chambers, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Wheatly and child, California; Mrs. Larrack; —— Brochsay, of West Point; unknown lady; Geo. A. Ingraham, New-Orleans; three children and servant of Jas. E. Whittaker, of Vicksburg; Mrs. Bond, Memphis, Tenn.; Thos. Leake, Washitaw County, Ark.; an aged Irishwoman from Baton Rouge to Memphis; a German brass foundryman—family in New-Albany, Ind.; Saml. Phillips, Derby, Ind.; —— Wheatly, Derby, Ind.; Coffman and partner, flatboatmen, from Rumsey, Ky.

The United States officers have been resisted, and there has been a great row at Hamilton, Ohio. A merchant of that town, named N. P. Curtis, being in failing circumstances, undertook to dispose of his goods in a manner unsatisfactory to eastern creditors. The latter employed attorneys of Cincinnati. On Wednesday evening writs of attachment were placed in the hands of United States Deputy Marshal Elliot, who proceeded to serve them. In attempting to take possession of the property Elliot was resisted, on the ground that the goods had been privately purchased by Mr. Beatty. Marshal Elliot drew a revolver, and succeeded in getting possession. The contesting parties, however, were not satisfied or content to permit the Marshal to retain possession; and during the temporary absence of Elliot they ejected his deputy and took possession of the house, guarding it with revolvers.

The Ironton Bank of Ohio, which lately repulsed General E. B. Tyler, of Ravenna, who presented its notes for payment, has been punished. General Tyler was not a broker, but an agent of the American Fur Company, annually disbursing large sums of money in the purchase of furs in Ohio and Western Virginia. He again presented himself at the counter last Friday with about $10,000 in notes. He was accompanied by a half dozen friends. A faint attempt was made to get up the mob, the bells rung and several hundred men gathered around the General, but the Bank officers caved in, and counted out the $10,000 in gold.

The entire military force now in Florida has been ordered to take the field against the Indians. The State Volunteers number 2,800 men.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf for 1857.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Saturday, Nov. 28. Match $500. Mile heats. Best 3 in 5. W. WOODRUFF b. g. *Jake Oakley*, (to carry 225 pounds) 1 2 0 1 1
D. WALTON b. g. *Bob Walton* (to harness) 2 1 0 2 2
Time—2:37½—2:36½—2:46½—2:43½—2:45.

Jake Oakley was the favorite, $100 to $70, previous to starting. The race was well contested, and b. g. *Bob Walton* lost this trot by DAN WALTON not driving the race out. HIRAM WOODRUFF drove the two last heats.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Saturday, Nov. 28, a double-team match. $1,000. Mile heats.
D. PIFER b. m. *Lady Woodruff* and b. g. *Brown Dick*. Received forfeit.
S. HOAGLAND b.m. *Flatbush* and a pacer or a runner. Paid forfeit.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L.I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, Nov. 26. Purse and stake $300. Mile heats; best 3 in 5, to wagons, wagon and driver to weigh 300 pounds.
C. CARL, ch. m. *Miller's Damsel* 2 1 1 1
S. HOAGLAND b. m. *Flatbush* 1 2 2 2
Time—2:45—2:44—2:44—2:41½.

A mule race came off the same day for a purse of $50; mile heats, best 3 in 5, carrying catch weights, and no distance, for which there were twelve entries. *Katydid* won. There was great merriment over this novel species of sport.

THE WRONG PERSON ARRESTED.—A man named DYGERT was arrested Saturday night, by the Third Precinct Police, Brooklyn, for attempting to stab another man in the street. It appears that the accused, upon coming out of a saloon at the corner of Atlantic and Court streets, was followed by several of the rowdies who are to be seen every night hanging about these corners. Their intention was to rob him as they had served many persons before, but Mr. D. was on his guard, and when they approached too near he drew a knife. The villains seeing a policeman near at hand raised an alarm, and caused Mr. D. to be arrested for threatening to use the knife. The case was explained on Sunday and he was discharged.

THE PORT JEFFERSON MURDER.—We are happy to be able to state that Mrs. MARTHA J. STURTEVANT (the wife and daughter of the murdered persons at Port Jefferson, L. I.) is recovering. Her physicians Dr. BARTLES, of Miller's Place, L. I., and Dr. DORING, of Setauket, think her now out of danger. Mrs. STURTEVANT received a number of severe wounds upon the head, and it was much feared at first they would prove fatal.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held, last evening, and a large amount of routine business was transacted.

At the suggestion of the Comptroller, the Mayor and Comptroller were authorized to borrow money to pay the Police.

The Water Committee reported in favor of advancing $100,000 out of the reserved fund to enable the contractors to continue the water works. After considerable discussion, there being a doubt whether the Board could legally make the advance, the whole matter was referred to the Law Committee for report next Monday evening.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made 84 arrests during the 48 hours ending yesterday morning. During the same time 32 persons were accommodated with lodgings at the different Station-houses.

NEW-JERSEY.

MILITARY.—A meeting of the officers of the Hudson Brigade was held at Odd-Fellows' Hall on Friday evening—Brigadier Gen. HATFIELD presiding—at which a Committee of two from each Company was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of adopting a brigade uniform. If the Committee decides that it is expedient, they will report a bill of dress to the Brigade Board.

A new Military Company is being organized in Jersey City, to be called the Jersey City National Guard. One hundred names have been enrolled as members.

The military tax collected in Hudson County last year, amounting to $700, was last week apportioned to the different Companies.

The Jersey City Continentals have passed a resolution adopting full regulation uniforms, and a Committee has been appointed to procure them.

THE WATER COMMISSIONERS' CASE.—In the matter of the Hoboken Water Commissioners who were recently dismissed by the Council for alleged mal-administration in office, PHILIP MULFORD, Esq., counsel for the Commissioners, made application on Friday to the Supreme Court of the State for a writ of *certiorari* to bring the case before that tribunal. The application was granted, and Under-Sheriff FRANCIS on Saturday served the writ upon the Mayor and Council of Hoboken. The matter will be argued before the Supreme Bench at Trenton, to-day.

POCKET PICKED.—A man, name unknown, who was on his way to Chicago, had his pocket picked at the New-York and Erie Railroad dépôt, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, of a wallet containing $250. It was all the money he had, and the unexpected loss compelled him to defer his trip. The light-fingered fraternity are in constant attendance at the Railroad dépôts in Jersey City, and travelers would do well to be on their guard when in that locality.

FIRE.—The Cement manufactory of P. D. VAN SICKLE, in Greene-street, Jersey City, took fire on Friday night, but was discovered and extinguished before it had made much progress. The damage done is estimated at $100.

CUSTOM-HOUSE APPOINTMENT.—Mr. WM. DINGLER of the Fourth Ward, Jersey City, has been appointed by Collector SCHELL a night inspector in the Custom-house.

☞ A new time-table has been issued for the New-Jersey Railroad, in which a number of changes are announced in the running of trains. It goes into effect to-day.

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
WOLFE's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Circulars containing testimonials from THURLOW WEED, ISAAC V. FOWLER, WM. B. TOWNSEND, Esqs., Gen. DUFF GREEN, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This house was crowded last evening to witness C. W. TAYLOR's new Drama of the "Revolt in India," or the "Fall of Delhi." It is to be repeated this evening, together with the celebrated drama of the "Invasion of Ireland," and the beautiful farce of "Yankee Courting." Box Book open three days in advance. Secure your places early.

[Advertisement.]
CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, and applying his OLIVE TAR OINTMENT. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
TO DISINFECT A SICK ROOM,
Use J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. Over heated water it will emit a very agreeable odor. No disease can spread where it is used.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Call at the great dépôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50. Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES,
$20,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down and continue
To sell from their splendid
Stock of Men's and Boys'
Clothing, at a reduction of
15 to 25 per cent., for cash.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of wareroom room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONWELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
T. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

HART—PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Mr. Guion, JOSEPH HART to Miss SARAH E., daughter of the late Curtis Peck, Esq., all of the above city.

ROUX—RAMIE.—At Yorkville, on Sunday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. JACOB ROUX to Miss JOSEPHINE F. RAMIE, daughter of Mr. Maturin R. Ramie.

CROOKE—MERRITT.—At Poughkeepsie, on Monday morning, Nov. 30, by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, HENRY S. CROOKE to CARRIE E. MERRITT, adopted daughter of the late Joseph T. Adriance, all of that city.

DIED.

HOOPER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 30, of croup, WILLIE, only son of Nicholas B. and Rachel Ann Hooper, aged 2 years, 4 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family and those of his grandfather, Matthew H., and of his uncles, George H. and Wm. H. Chase, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, George H. Chase, at No. 232 West 27th st., without further invitation.

KENNEDY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 30, MARGARET ELLEN, only child of Wm. and Isabella Kennedy, aged 8 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 98 Degraw-place. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

WALSH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 29, of congestion of the lungs, MARGARET ANN, wife of J. Agnew Walsh, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Blues, 13th Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 349 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SANGSTER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Nov. 30, after a short illness, of inflammation of the brain, MARGARET NAPIER SANGSTER, eldest daughter of George and the late Isabella J. Smith Sangster, aged 6 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Munson, in Bedford-av., near Clymer st., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

NOYES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 28, GRACE, infant daughter of Moses G. and Mary S. Noyes.

BURCHAN.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, of malignant croup, FRANCES TERESA, aged 4 years and 9 months; and on Sunday, Nov. 29, MARY AGNES, aged 2 years, 7 months and 8 days, children of P. S. and H. M. Burchan.

Their remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

McAULEY.—At Newburg, Orange Co., on Monday, Nov. 30, CHARLES McAULEY, late of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Dec. 2, from his late residence, Smith-st., near Academy Hill, Newburg.

DAMELL.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 29, after a lingering illness, HARRIET, wife of the late James S. B. Damell, of this City, in the 53d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, John F. and A. Wingrove, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely.

ELY.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 29, JONATHAN NEFF ELY, eldest son of the late Rev. D. DeF. Ely, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of J. D. Vermilye, Newark, this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

OVERTON.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 30, Mrs. EMILY, wife of Wm. F. Overton, M. D., aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 2, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 109 George-st., New-Brunswick. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment, from Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., when carriages will be in waiting.

GAS-FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK.
All work warranted, no extra charges; fixtures shortened or lengthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 118 and 120 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.
P. S.—Old Gas Fixtures regilt French or artistic Bronze.

LOOK OUT
For
The Sun Mammoth Illuminated Bulletin
TO-NIGHT!
With the City Election Returns,
TO-NIGHT,
At the New-York Sun Office.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

THE MAYOR ELECT.
A Capital Portrait of
the
MAYOR ELECT OF NEW-YORK,
will appear
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
To-morrow (Wednesday) morning.
One Cent per Copy.

BOOKS REDUCED IN PRICE.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Now offer
Their immense stock of
ILLUSTRATED
STANDARD and
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Together with
A large collection of
BIBLES,
PRAYER-BOOKS and
TESTAMENTS,
In velvet, pearl, ivory, hard rubber and morocco bindings.
Ranging in price from 12 cents to $50.
At no time has so fine a collection of books been prepared for our Fall sales. Purchasers should call early, as in many cases of scarce books only single copies are on hand.

LOOK OUT
For
The Sun Mammoth Illuminated Bulletin
TO-NIGHT!
With the City Election Returns,
TO-NIGHT,
At the New-York Sun Office.

APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED
RAILWAY GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.
One Vol. 12mo. 288 pages.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Containing
ONE LARGE STEEL PLATE MAP.
SEVENTY SEPARATE MAPS.
AN INDEX OF TELEGRAPHIC STATIONS.
THE LATEST TIME TABLES.
THROUGH ROUTES FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST, WITH MAPS.
INTERESTING READING MATTER.
☞ No Traveler should be without this Railway Guide. He can see at what time he will arrive at any Station; what place he is coming to; and the route he should take. The volume will also be found to be an excellent means of whiling away time on a journey, besides being an excellent way of making himself familiar with the Geography of the country through which he passes.
D. APPLETON & Co., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAYOR ELECT.
A Capital Portrait of
the
MAYOR ELECT OF NEW-YORK,
will appear
IN THE NEW-YORK SUN
To-morrow (Wednesday) morning.
One Cent per Copy.

DRY GOODS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
The whole of the immense Stock of DRY GOODS at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 GRAND-ST., is now rapidly selling off, as previously announced,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, FOR CASH.
The Stock comprises a large assortment of
PLAIN and FANCY DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH and ENGLISH MERINOS,
COBOURGS, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
And DE LAINES,
SAXONY ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the Yard or Piece,
FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN PRINTS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS and COUNTERPANES,
LACE and MUSLINS DRAPERIES,
In Sets and by the Yard,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
The LINEN DEPARTMENT is replete with a variety of the best Fabrics, and consists of
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS,
BARNSLEY and SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASINGS, &c., &c.
The above is not one of the fictions emanating from a designing Jobbing-House, to effect a sale at retail of their shop-worn accumulations of years, but a *bona fide* sale, to close the business of an unfortunate retail merchant.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
India Camel's-Hair Shawls,
Genuine Chantilly Lace Flounces.
The balance of our stock of
INDIA SHAWLS
Are this day reduced
From ..... $650 to $500
From ..... 400 to 250
Plain centres in all colors, with rich borders from $100 to $70.
GENUINE CHANTILLY LACES.
All new paterns, and the finest goods ever imported, reduced
From ..... $55 to ..... $35 per yard.
From ..... 36 to ..... 20 per yard.
From ..... 22 to ..... 15 per yard.
CHARLES STREET & CO, No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Hankerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at $2 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

DOMESTIC GOODS FROM AUCTION.
Bleached and unbleached muslins, cotton flannels, drillings, bed ticking, cotton duck, domestic ginghams, jeans prints, &c., &c., &c.
Also, SUPERIOR SHAKER FLANNELS,
10 cases, just received, retailed at 2s. 6d.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BARGAINS IN FAMILY LINENS,
Of every description, including linen sheetings and shirtings, diapers, napkins, table damasks, pillow-case linens, doilies, &c., &c., &c.
SPECIAL ATTENTION IS REQUESTED
To this stock, which we are now offering at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,
Made up in the best and most approved manner
EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL,
Of Fancy and Black Cloth, Velvet, Plush, &c., &c.,
AT COST OF MANUFACTURE.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WOOL PLAIDS AND DRESS GOODS.
A full and fashionable assortment,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS,
Long and square, in every variety, including all the new styles,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

473 BROADWAY. 473
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning,
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $20, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $18, reduced from $30. By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
473 Broadway. 473.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS.
Below auction prices.
Point d'Alencon.
Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton
and Maltese Sets and Collars,
Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

YARD-WIDE FRENCH CALICO, 1s. 6d.
PER YARD.
Rich Chintz Colors,
Just opened by
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

PARIS FEATHERS.
3,000 DOZEN ASSORTED QUALITIES
will be sold low for cash by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great reductions in prices.
Chenile Shawls, $5; Chenile Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver.
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors,
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
have made large additions to their stock of
CHEAP EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
at 50 cents, worth $1 50.
Hemstitched L. C. Handkerchiefs, at $3 per dozen. Our entire stock of Laces and Embroideries have been marked down greatly below cost price.
No. 729 Broadway, near Waverley-place.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
To be Sold
[illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible],
No. [illegible] Broadway,
Have determined, in consequence of the present monetary derangement, to close out the balance of the Stock of ever
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to
their select Stock of PAPER HANGINGS.
Wishing to keep their
workmen employed
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate
Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to their New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
25 per cent. less than cost of importation.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 30 and 32 Park-place,
and
Nos. 29 and 31 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their assortments as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHEETINGS,	SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS,	FLANNELS,
DE LAINES,	PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,	BLANKETS,
MERINOS,	ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,	CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

FURS, FURS.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
J. H. BAGLEY'S
ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY FURS
At retail,
BELOW COST.
Comprising a full assortment of
MANTILLAS, VICTORINES, CARDINALS, PELLERINES, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
And a choice selection of SLEIGH ROBES.
All the above were manufactured by J. H. BAGLEY expressly for City trade.
AT NO. [illegible]

YOU ARE
INVITED TO THE STORE OF
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.,
To look at the
splendid
ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY,
and
WATCHES,
of
THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN.
All Goods
WARRANTED,
NOW SELLING EXTREMELY LOW
FOR CASH.

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

A LARGE INVOICE
of
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE,
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.
We invite our customers to make their selections early.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
A large stock of
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
Jurgensen, Cooper, Tobias,
Cranz, Rossky,
And others of the
Best London, Liverpool and Geneva makers,
FOR CASH.
At less than wholesale prices.
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL
OF JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS
AT AUCTION PRICES.
In the Auction Salesroom No. 263 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink, stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
[illegible]

30 DAYS LONGER.
THE GREAT SALE AT OAK HALL
OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

NEW SILKS.
LATEST PARIS STYLES.
$65,000 WORTH OF RICH SILKS
ON CONSIGNMENT
Must be sold within thirty days,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have made a further reduction in the price of the above goods, and would call the attention of ladies to the opportunity they now have of making selections from the largest assortment of rich and desirable goods to be had in the City, and at prices far below any ever yet offered.
OUR REGULAR STOCK AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at prices to correspond
with the times.
No. 118 Water-st.

DRY GOODS.
For Cash or Approved Credit.
[illegible], ADRIANCE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers, No. 122 Liberty-st.
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombasines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods,
Linen, Blanket and [illegible]
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and [illegible]

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January [illegible] new store, new building, (No. 375 Canal and No. [illegible]) between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers [illegible] stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestry [illegible] ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats [illegible] and Piano Covers, Bells, Druggets, &c., at great [illegible] reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an early [illegible].
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 446 and 448 [illegible]

EMBROIDERIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just purchased [illegible] extraordinary low rates, for cash,
4,000 Embroidered Collars of superior work, [illegible] one-half the usual price.
Also,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED [illegible]
No. 305 (old No. 261) Canal-st., and No. 47 [illegible]

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, [illegible], Black Silks, Silk-velvet Delaines, [illegible], Linens, Flannels, &c., for sale, wholesale [illegible] by WM. MATHEWS, No. 24 Catharine-st.

FANCY BONNET GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, all colors; also Ribbons, Feathers [illegible] goods Wholesale and Retail, No. [illegible] Catharine-st. LEWIS [illegible]

DEMOCRATS!
[illegible] you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for [illegible] acts towards our party (to which he claims [illegible]) As a Democrat or as anybody?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE.—[illegible] your invaluable Magnetic Salve has [illegible] of a very thick eruption on my face, [illegible] blotches and pimples, with which I was [illegible] years. It has also cured [illegible] barbers' itch. JOHN A. [illegible]. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., and by various druggists.

[illegible] NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, [illegible] Broadway, No. 4 Broad-st.

GREAT [illegible] SALE OF [illegible] WATCHES, [illegible] &c. [illegible] at 10½ o'clock. [illegible] Open for inspection [illegible] and examine.

RICHARD KIMBARK, Auctioneer. [illegible] 120 Chambers-st.

[illegible] MAYHOW, Auc. [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at [illegible] o'clock, [illegible] and oval mirrors [illegible] and mantle, in [illegible] variety and [illegible] above are all new [illegible] and forwarded under [illegible] Terms: all [illegible]

Western Auction Rooms.

SPLENDID PIER MIRROR.

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10 A. 3 O'CLOCK, [illegible] IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The undersigned, [illegible] of [illegible] household furniture, [illegible] Nassau-st., Nassau Bank Building. The entire elegant [illegible] furniture [illegible] the first-class [illegible] 7th and 8th ave. TOMORROW (Wednesday), Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] Open for inspection [illegible] and examine. [illegible] Terms: all [illegible]

[illegible] Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS, [illegible] & CO.,

BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible] the New-York Times by order of the [illegible] Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,291,769 60
Average amount of Specie.... 1,619,567 63
Average amount of Circulation.... 61,842 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,743,325 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$617,614 00
Average amount of Specie.... 92,606 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 54,916 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 236,693 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathan C. Platt, President of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
NATHAN C. PLATT, President.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Wm. H. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York—As required by [illegible] Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, [illegible]:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$487,519 00
Average amount of Specie.... 70,036 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 83,723 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 257,043 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,302,676 41
Average amount of Specie.... 2,011,089 39
Average amount of Circulation [illegible] Bank of America.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible] $1,722 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,646,042 36
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$10,832,264 73
Average amount of Specie.... 3,059,321 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 2,095 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,323,126 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$830,756 86
Average amount of Specie.... 222,327 86
Average amount of Circulation.... 32,672 20
Average amount of Deposits.... 352,363 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,228,746 69
Average amount of Specie.... 281,879 65
Average amount of Circulation.... 340,788 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,507,344 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Thomas Sherwood, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,465,979 56
Average amount of Specie.... 220,186 55
Average amount of Circulation.... 81,386 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,406,782 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,250,839 79
Average amount of Specie.... 618,736 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 110,036 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,973,644 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,376,390 15
Average amount of Specie.... 839,443 70
Average amount of Circulation.... 453,838 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,354,023 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
J. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,781,302 63
Average amount of Specie.... 328,433 51
Average amount of Circulation.... 237,780 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,301,247 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$191,847 74
Average amount of Specie.... 33,338 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 121,864 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 127,504 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,261,731 51
Average amount of Specie.... 159,277 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 142,755 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 770,929 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
G. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$380,339 43
Average amount of Specie.... 84,815 69
Average amount of Circulation.... 77,881 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 195,422 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Calvin Stone, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,451,576 00
Average amount of Specie.... 796,367 00
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,7[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK [illegible]
[illegible] Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
A. B. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 761,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 17,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,442,346 67
Average amount of Specie.... 712,746 36
Average amount of Circulation.... 105,182 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,380,000 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Acting Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Acting Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,403,856 28
Average amount of Specie.... 217,467 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,567 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,196,004 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier
Sworn before me this 30th day of November, 1857.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,331,002 14
Average amount of Specie.... 374,071 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 90,793 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,188,519 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$515,183 41
Average amount of Specie.... 175,417 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 83,693 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 432,858 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,116,835 29
Average amount of Specie.... 140,319 73
Average amount of Circulation.... 46,836 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 643,499 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,828,675 53
Average amount of Specie.... 287,059 92
Average amount of Circulation.... 124,711 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 967,921 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts....$644,254 40
Average amount of Specie.... 130,134 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 95,414 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 489,949 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,715,115 21
Average amount of Specie.... 417,033 45
Average amount of Circulation.... 262,396 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,336,657 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,175,249 29
Average amount of Specie.... 1,002,739 46
Average amount of Circulation.... 110,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$716,620 51
Average amount of Specie.... 127,512 33
Average amount of Circulation.... 85,196 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 468,211 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,353,732 31
Average amount of Specie.... 178,113 43
Average amount of Circulation.... 169,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 870,383 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,579,624 64
Average amount of Specie.... 595,516 87
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank.... 336,079 60
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,826,315 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$647,646 92
Average amount of Specie.... 94,587 26
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,077 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 367,517 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,574,769 09
Average amount of Specie.... 452,887 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 29,873 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,570,697 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,701,736 04
Average amount of Specie.... 1,361,013 52
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 267,422 00
Average amount of Deposits*.... 4,377,233 13
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing-House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,407,116 34
Average amount of Specie.... 403,856 04
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 116,675 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,107,991 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,330,330 22
Average amount of Specie.... 1,261,763 97
Average amount of Circulation.... 265,024 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,023,683 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gerard L. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,115,391 16
Average amount of Specie.... 194,664 61
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,802 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 742,186 09
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Assistant Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,580,284 41
Average amount of Specie.... 584,963 30
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 79,931 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,242,879 28
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$282,656 40
Average amount of Specie.... 80,863 42
Average amount of Circulation.... 100,054 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 135,096 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. Lawrence, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$362,021 97
Average amount of Specie.... 61,010 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 47,1[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 136,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
John Anderson, Jr., Justice Fifth District Court.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$219,042 52
Average amount of Specie.... 52,811 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 113,356 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 202,394 64
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,184,184 82
Average amount of Specie.... 260,853 16
Average amount of Circulation.... 83,197 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 784,107 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$413,268 58
Average amount of Specie.... 72,361 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,440 49
Average amount of Deposits.... 226,421 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Wm. L. Wood, Police Justice.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$762,614 15
Average amount of Specie.... 109,305 49
Average amount of Circulation.... 120,388 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 551,519 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,796,251 32
Average amount of Specie.... 503,859 13
Average amount of Circulation.... 184,642 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,549,151 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Wm. M. Weaver, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$475,947 62
Average amount of Specie.... 82,855 95
Average amount of Circulation.... 112,427 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 266,239 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Edward P. Clark, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,795,618 02
Average amount of Specie.... 682,039 10
Average amount of Circulation.... 94,875 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,397,737 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John Parker, Cashier pro tem. of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$601,110 29
Average amount of Specie.... 89,353 71
Average amount of Circulation.... 95,155 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 377,190 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$811,831 86
Average amount of Specie.... 314,934 15
Average amount of Circulation.... 103,698 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 633,064 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,427,838 00
Average amount of Specie.... 524,572 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 83,049 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,360,367 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,097,183 33
Average amount of Specie.... 155,040 51
Average amount of Circulation.... 287,053 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 604,804 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,479,793 16
Average amount of Specie.... 828,715 75
Average amount of Circulation.... 114,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of November, 1857.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY, AT EVANS & CO.'S GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE, No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold, the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application. Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. Evans, J. H. Preston. La Farge Buildings.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.—Subscriptions will be received at the office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, until the first day of November, 1857, for the purchase of $6,000,000 of the Bonds of the Company, redeemable on the first October, 1880, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October.
They will be sold at par payable as follows:
50 per cent. in any of the unsecured Bonds of the company, redeemable in 1862, 1871 and 1875.
10 per cent. in cash at the time of subscribing.
40 per cent. in monthly installments of 10 per cent., or in cash, at the option of the purchasers.
These Bonds are guaranteed by a Mortgage on the entire road and its franchises, on all the leasehold property of the Company, including the wharves, ferry privileges and landed property of the Long Dock Company of Jersey City, and on the entire equipment of the Company.
The object of the loan is to fund the present floating debt of the Company, and to obtain means to continue the construction of the tunnel, depot, wharves, and other improvements on the Long Dock property. It will only increase the present indebtedness of the Company about $1,000,000. The following is a comparative statement of the past and present financial position of the Company:

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Aug. 1.
Capital Stock	$10,023,050	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt	24,891,000	24,891,000	24,891,000
Floating Debt	1,211,769	1,104,970	2,002,135
Interest on Bonds due 1st August, less am't deposited to meet it	—	—	132,285
Total indebtedness	$36,102,785	$35,995,970	$37,025,420
Cash and Cash items	$180,756	$800,856	$127,077
Materials	804,655	502,541	535,000
Fuel	497,115	728,463	630,000
Steamers and propellers on Lake Erie	88,875	218,231	261,229
Rolling Stock loaned to C. & N. F. R. R.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Other Assets	10,456	46,234	28,509
Due by Agents	—	—	251,066
Advanced to Long Dock Company	—	—	430,521
Bonds of 1875 in Sinking Fund	322,000	794,000	1,315,500
	$1,703,857	$2,690,425	$3,648,902
Liabilities over Assets	$34,398,911	$33,305,545	$33,376,518

That the expenditures of the Long Dock Company are judicious, and sure to prove profitable to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, no one can doubt who will examine the subject. The New-York and Erie Railroad Company have a lease (with the right to purchase at the original cost at any time after six years) of the entire property of the Long Dock Company, consisting of over 2,500 lots of ground, exclusive of the streets opened or to be opened, with ferry privileges, ferry slips and wharves now in construction. The wharves will offer 7,740 linear feet of berth room. Vessels drawing over 20 feet of water will receive the heavy products of the West directly from the cars, or from warehouses into which the cars will run and be unloaded in any weather, without danger or injury to property. The facilities and economy which this will offer to shippers and receivers must largely increase the traffic of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and enable it to charge higher rates for transportation than those charged by other routes. The ferries will undoubtedly prove a source of revenue to the Company, whereas, at present, the ferriage of passengers and merchandise is a heavy tax on the Company.
Any portion of the 2,500 lots not needed by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company can be sold at any time, and by the terms of the lease the proceeds must be applied to the extinguishment or to the creation of a Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the debt incurred for the improvement of the Long Dock property. The value of this property must be very great whenever the New-York and Erie Company transfer their traffic to the new terminus.
CHARLES MORAN, President.
Nathaniel Marsh, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 17, 1857.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.
N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 19, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST DECEMBER, 1857, on the Milwaukee City Bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Also, the Coupons due on the Farm Mortgage Bonds issued by the above Company, will be paid at the same time and place.
M. B. MEDBERY, Treasurer
Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $75,000 OF Bonds issued on the 1st day of June, 1854, by the City of Milwaukee, to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due on the 1st day of December, 1857, will be paid on that day at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. Ladd & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 39 William-st., New-York.
References—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the Eastern Extension Bonds of this Company, due Dec. 1, 1857, will be paid on presentation at the Shoe and Leather Bank, on and after that date.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Companies, wanted by H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers, No. 423 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for Cash. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT 7-octave piano-fortes ever offered, for sale at the greatest bargain; superb rosewood case, doubly carved, both top and bottom; elegant carved legs, massive open carvings of pears, plums and fruit on four corners; rich carved pedals; dolphins on back and front, finished alike all around; beautiful pearl keys richly set; powerful rich tone; can be fully tested by any master of music; made by a premium City maker for $800, with full guarantee for two years; price $350; one of the greatest bargains ever offered in this City. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. N. B.—A packing case for shipping.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES.—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway.
H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 326, 328 and 330 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

INVENTORS.—CASILEAR & CO.'S PATENT AGENCY OFFICE.—All business connected with procuring patents promptly executed. For further information, apply to or address CASILEAR & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York. United States passports issued.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
This pleasant, simple and most efficacious vegetable remedy, for purifying the blood, and the cure of scrofulous and cutaneous diseases, may be taken at this season with the greatest benefit by every one. The only caution necessary to be used is to obtain the original and genuine article. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!
—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.
If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
Beware of Counterfeits.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The currency ought to be so constructed as to render it impossible that spurious fabrications should be palmed upon the public. Of how much more importance are the health and life of the community: hence the necessity of guarding against base imitations of popular remedies, well known to effect the object they are intended for. Impelled by these motives, Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, deems it absolutely necessary that it shall be thus publicly set forth, that he is the only individual especially appointed by the Patentees of the Triesemar in London, Paris and Vienna, to establish their renowned remedies throughout America. He is regularly in correspondence with them, and therefore made acquainted, as fast as steam can waft the information, across the Atlantic, with every important discovery in the healing art.
None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Observe that the genuine Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are of that nature that it is impossible to render them at a lower price than $3, $9 and $27.
They can only be obtained, wholesale and retail, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., New-York, and from the following authorized agents:
Charles H. Ring, Broadway, New-York; W. B. Zieber, Philadelphia; W. W. Page, Boston; Seth S. Hance, Baltimore; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; W. B. Dyer, Bridgeport; W. W. Prescott, New Haven; Sterne & Nichols, New London; Talcott & Fuller, Hartford; G. B. Reynolds, Springfield; M. B. Green & Co., Worcester; G. Hazard, Providence; Ed. Bush, Lowell; J. G. Wadleigh, Lawrence, Mass; Ed. Dana, Jun., Portland, Me.; E. H. Rollins, Concord, Me., and from no other establishment until further notice.
Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE [illegible]
[illegible] Price [illegible]

DR. CORBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-ST., NEAR Chatham, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a practice of 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of private diseases, he is enabled to guarantee permanent cures without mercury. Nervous debility and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles, and all suffering from the imposition of quacks on applying to Dr. C. may rely on receiving honorable treatment. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma in his office, as member of the New-York University.

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 363 Hudson-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 136 Charlestown, Mass.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. Henry E. Davies, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
Schell, Slosson & Hutchins, Attorneys.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. Buxton, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, Nov. 21, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

AMENIA SEMINARY.—REV. J. W. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.—Located at Amenia, on the Harlem Railroad, 88 miles from New-York, 65 miles from Albany, and 25 miles from Poughkeepsie. Male and Female. Board $32, and common English $6 per Term, of 14 weeks. Next Term commences Dec. 10, 1857. For further information, address
GEORGE W. CENTER, Agent.

A BOYS' SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN.—AN experienced and successful New-England teacher can take a few boys under his personal care, board and tuition, in the English and classical studies. Apply to E. H. WILCOX & SONS, U. S. School Agency, No. 283 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (3d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 38 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 936 Broadway, Messrs. LYON & KABGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN TO PRIVATE PUPILS in the English branches, modern languages and Drawing, by a graduate of Harvard. Address J. W., Times office.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 138 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the acquiring of lands for a new Reservoir in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues in the said City, the subscriber hereby gives notice of her intention to apply to the Supreme Court, on the 2d day of January next, for nine hundred and thirty dollars, the amount of moneys awarded to unknown owners for the two lots known, on the "Maps and Profiles of Ground for New Reservoir, situated between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and between Fifth and Seventh avenues," as lots Nos. (56) fifty-six and (57) fifty-seven, in block No. 860, as is due to the undersigned as owner of said lots Nos. 56 and 57 in said block, and lying on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues. New-York, Nov. 30, 1857.
LOUISA G. ALLAN.
ANDERSON & WYATT, Attorneys, No. 9 Nassau-st.
del-law4wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—B. NOBLE LEONARD, AUGUSTUS CANDEE and JOHN A. BUSS, Jr., against EDWARD HILL and WILLIAM A. BENEDICT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 4th day of November, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-eight dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 4, 1857.
H. R. LOW, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
n10-law6wTu Monticello, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—JACOB L. DODGE against SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER.—Summons for a money demand on contract. To SAMUEL J. BOOKSTAVER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the said City, (and which was filed in said Clerk's office, Aug. 15, 1857,) and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 335 Broadway, (Moffat Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest from July 15, 1856, and for the sum of three hundred dollars, ($300,) with interest from the 15th day of January, 1851, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1857.
JOHN GRAHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o6-law12wTu*

BY ORDER OF THE SURROGATE OF THE COUNTY OF KINGS.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late C. A. HINDS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, will please present them at the store of Richard Squires, corner of Jackson and South sts., on or before the 27th of April next. Also, all persons are notified that the joint partnership heretofore existing between D. E. HINDS and E. HENRY OLMSTEAD, known under the name of HINDS & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having debts against the said firm, will please present at the above place.
D. E. HINDS,
o27-law6mTu* E. HENRY OLMSTEAD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. ENGLE, late of the town of Bushwick, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 163 Bowery-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated July 21, 1857.
jy14-law6mTu* WILLIAM H. BERNARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROWLAND J. NOE, late of the City of New-York, brush manufacturer, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of JAMES H. NOE, No. 215 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
n24-law6mTu* CATHARINE M. NOE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL H. MOSER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Ferguson, No. 67 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of May next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
JOHN FERGUSON, Administrator.
o27-law6mTu* ELIZA MOSER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given [illegible] COCKCROFT [illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM COCKCROFT,
CORNELIA H. V. COCKCROFT, Executrix.
je2-law6mTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 28, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
[illegible]
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 38° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.
S. P. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. Assay Office, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.
B. B. ATTERBURY, RICHARD KELLY, H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, E. F. ROGERS, JAMES OWENS, Building Committee.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO [illegible] VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,408 for 50 Shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $30 per share paid, and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate, [illegible] the same.
New-York, Oct. 12, 1857.

Office of Receiver of Taxes, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. [illegible]),
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in search of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Federal Officers and Mayor Wood—Ministers to Spain, France and Central America—Administration Candidate for Speakership, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 30.

I am enabled to deny, on the best authority, the statement that the President has had the least idea of countenancing the movements of the Federal officers against Mayor Wood. Considering them best qualified to determine what sort of character is desirable in a Mayor, he is quite content to leave them to follow their own inclinations.

Notwithstanding the very positive denials of my statement that [illegible] is designed by the President for the mission at Madrid, I repeat the assertion, leaving to time to vindicate its accuracy. I am well aware that the Executive has not announced the fact; nevertheless, he is engaged in efforts to clear the way for Mr. [illegible]'s nomination. "In order to accomplish great measures I must have the appropriate instruments," said Mr. Buchanan some time since, referring to Belmont in connection with the desired acquisition of Cuba.

I have always conceded the unwillingness of Mr. Mason to accept the French Mission, but he cannot well refuse the earnest solicitations of the President; and I reiterate the declaration that he will go to Paris next Spring, if it shall seem clear that his place in the Senate can be filled by as warm a supporter of the Administration, who is in all other respects agreeable to the present Senate.

The report that Colonel Harris, Editor of the Union, is talked of as Minister to Central America, excites a good deal of surprise. Certain it is, that the Administration is desirous of finding him some other place than the editorial chair. His constant association with [illegible] White, when he was here engineering for the reception of Lamar, has probably attracted the attention of the President, and indicated that he takes interest enough in Central American affairs to be willing to accept the place. If he should be appointed, the Transit speculators will doubtless indorse the selection as an eminently advantageous one. If the Colonel had had a little more extended experience in [illegible], he would be abundantly qualified for diplomacy—at least in its chief duty of non-committalism. The columns of the Union, during the last six months, present abundant evidence of his aptness in that direction.

Those who doubt the fitness of Gen. Lamar for this mission greatly underrate the man. With the ripe experience of a long and active life, he combines physical vigor equal to any vicissitudes of climate or any demands upon his powers of endurance. Those who know him best say that, simple and unpretending though he seems, ordinarily, when called upon to fulfil an important duty, he is full of resources, and proves himself possessed of sleepless vigilance. He is, besides, familiar with the character of the shrewd and wily people of Spanish America. Col. [illegible], who has been mentioned in connection with this post, is unquestionably the best fitted for the peculiar service required, of any man named; but he will not be appointed until superior fitness ceases to be the chief consideration in the selection of diplomatic agents.

France seems likely to become a sharer in the entente cordiale already arranging between the United States and Great Britain, to which I recently referred, the grand object of which is to leave the new world, including Cuba, to our tender mercies,—and the old world to the embraces of France and England, with the exception of such incidental acquisitions as the United States require in the East for the development of American Commerce. It is upon the effect of this entente cordiale that Mr. Buchanan stakes, in great measure, his hopes of succeeding in his Cuban enterprise.

The fact that Colonel Orr, of South Carolina, is the Administration candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, is very evident to experienced observers here. Secretary Cobb is understood to be his special advocate in the Cabinet. Private combinations by the Executive branch of the Government in behalf of some particular candidate for the presiding officer of the House, have become the rule of late years. The object, of course, is to secure to the Administration the aid of the Speaker in the support of any policy it may adopt—which becomes highly important at a time like the present, when a split of the dominant party, upon a vital issue, seems inevitable, involving the alienation of one wing or the other from the Executive. True, such combinations are un-Democratic, constituting, as they do, Executive plans for evading the spirit of the Administration-Constitution, which seeks, in every possible way, to decentralize the Government, and distribute its power so that each branch shall be a check upon every other; but principle, now-a-days, in political life, is too seldom allowed its just triumph over temporary expediency, and until a House of Representatives shall be found independent enough to refuse the dictation of the Executive branch of the Government, the Administration, supported by a dominant party in that body, will always place its creature in the Chair.

Members and strangers are beginning to flock in, and the party caldrons are boiling. Robinson, for Clerk of the House, seems achieving much success in canvassing. His chances to-night are deemed better than Allen's. Michael [illegible] will be elected Postmaster.

In the Naval Courts, the case of Passed-Midshipman [illegible] was commenced to-day. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Nov. 30.

The Government employes were, on Saturday and to-day, paid nearly altogether in silver, which is a depreciation compared with gold.

Bela H. Colegrove, of New-York, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, Agent for the Indians in that State.

The Court of Claims resumed its session to-day, and an adverse decision was delivered in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Arrest of Tuckerman, Ex-Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, for Mail Robbery.

Springfield, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

W. S. Tuckerman, formerly Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, Boston, was arrested last night at New-Haven, for mail robbery. He is now in jail and confesses his guilt.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 30.

The arrest of Wm. S. Tuckerman, it is thought, will explain the robbery of the Havana mail for the State of Maine, missing about the first of November; also, the mail from Portland for New-York and the mail from Boston for New-York—all missing on the New-Haven land route about the same time. The missing Havana mail contained about 300 letters, 100 of which were for merchants of Portland and doubtless contained many remittances.

The evidence against Tuckerman is deemed conclusive, and it is understood he confesses his guilt. His operations were mainly on Sunday night trains. He would take passage at New-York with a large trunk, in which was a carpet bag, containing clock-weights to make it heavy, and during the temporary absence of the baggage master he would steal a mail bag and deposit it in his trunk. He acknowledges having $800 worth of stolen postage-stamps. Five hundred dollars in bills on the Lee Bank of Massachusetts were found upon him.

The Philadelphia mail for Boston with others being missed, the several railroad superintendents on the New-York and Boston route, the Postmasters and special agent Holbrook, have been for several weeks on the alert, and have now probably captured the robber. The amount of the robberies is supposed to be large. Tuckerman will be examined at New-Haven to-morrow.

Departure of Ex-President Pierce and Lady for Madeira.

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 30.

Ex-President Pierce and lady left here this afternoon in the Norfolk boat, to embark for Madeira. The Ex-President was escorted to the boat by the City Guards.

Gen. Pierce received great attention from the Baltimoreans. He rode in an open carriage, accompanied by Mayor Swann. The throng at the Norfolk boat cheered him warmly.

Gov. Ligon has issued commissions to all the recently elected officers of the State.

The Mild Weather.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION ON THE ERIE CANAL.

Albany, Monday, Nov. 30.

The weather continues to be very mild, and the favorable accounts received from the West inspire us with a hope that all the produce now afloat upon the Canal will get through to tide-water, and that navigation may be entirely resumed. A dispatch to the Auditor, received from Newark, this morning, says that the weather is mild and the ice broken, and boats moving. A boat loaded with flour reached Albany to-day from Port Jefferson on Friday—this is quick time. A fleet of twenty boats reached Waterford yesterday—were immediately locked into the River, and are now on their way to New-York with 75,000 bushels Corn and Wheat.

The Hudson is all clear yet.

Lockport, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 30.

It has thawed here for the last two days, and rained heavily all this morning. The snow is melting quickly, and the ice in the Canal, though six inches thick, is breaking up. Superintendent Foster came from Medina last evening, with an ice-breaker drawn by fourteen horses, and proceeded to Sulphur Springs, where he expects to meet the steam-tug from Buffalo, with forty to fifty boats following her. Appearances now indicate that navigation of the Canal will resume this evening.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

St. Catharine's, Canada, Monday, Nov. 30.

The ice in the Welland Canal is breaking up, and there is a prospect of the vessels in it getting through to the Lakes.

WEATHER AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

St. Johns, N. F., Monday, Nov. 30.

The weather here this morning is very heavy and thick, and a storm is prevailing at Cape Race.

WEATHER AT BOSTON.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 30.

An easterly wind prevails here this evening, accompanied with rain.

WEATHER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The weather here is very wet and warm.

Marine Disasters.

THE SHIP SYBIL, OF BATH, IN DISTRESS, ETC.

Key West, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The ship *Sybil*, of Bath, from Mobile for Havana, was towed into this port on the 15th inst., by the United States schooner *Pharos*, totally dismasted and without anchors or chains. The ship encountered a severe hurricane on the 12th inst., near to Dog Rock, and to prevent her from going ashore, she was run inside and anchored. Finding she would not bring up, the three masts were cut away. On the 13th inst., the wind rounded to the east. Finding the anchor did not hold, a jury mast was rigged and the chain slipped and the ship steered for the coast. She was seen by the United States schooner *Pharos*, who went to her assistance and succeeded in getting inside the reef. News has just reached here that a ship, with provisions for Fort Jefferson, got ashore on entering the harbor, and has been assisted by the United States schooner *Tortugas*.

News from Kansas.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 30.

A Delegate Convention of the Free-State Party of Kansas has been called to meet at Lawrence on the 2d of December to take into consideration the present political position of the Territory, as well as the course to be pursued by that party in relation to the new Constitution about to be submitted for approval.

News by the Southern Mail.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 30.

The mail from all points South, as late as due, is to hand, but it brings no news of any importance.

An arrival from the Bahamas, at Charleston, reports several wrecks there; also that two large vessels, names unknown, were at Nassau, dismasted.

Captain [illegible], of the ship *Ossipee*, had arrived at Charleston.

The United States Steamship Fulton and Gen. Walker.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 28.

The United States steamship *Fulton*, we learn, is in the Boca del Torres, which flows into the Caribbean Sea, watching for Gen. Walker and the fillibusters.

Election of United States Senator from South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Monday, Nov. 30.

The Legislature to-day elected Ex-Governor Hammond United States Senator from South Carolina.

Capt. Gerdes, of the Navy, died to-night at Charleston.

Burning of the Steamer New Lucy.

St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Nov. 30.

The steamer *New Lucy* was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday last, while ice-bound at Detroit, on the Mississippi River. No lives were lost. The loss on the vessel amounts to $18,000, and the insurance to $12,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 30.

$5,000 N. Y. St. 6s '78	110	100 Reading R. R. ..b10	53
10,000 N. Y. St. 5½s '60	99	100 do..c	52¾
10,000 N. Y. St. 5s '74	98	200 do..s3	52½
2,000 Ohio St. 6s '86	102	600 do..s10	52
2,000 Mich. St. 6s	[illegible]	100 do..s30	52
5,000 Ky. St. 6s	99	100 do..c	52¼
3,000 N. Car. State 6s	87	100 do	52½
1,000 Penn. St. 5s '90	85	100 do..s10	52½
1,000 Erie R. 3m. bs. '83	67½	200 do	52½
11,000 Illinois Cen. R. Bs.	87	50 Panama R. R.	87
1,000 Ill. C. R. Bs. [illegible]	[illegible]	100 do..b60	88
25 Park Bank	84	410 Ill. Cen. R. R.	84
10 Bank of New-York	94½	15 do	84½
50 Manhattan Gas Co.	123	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R..b10	17½
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	104½	321 do	17
100 do..s10	104	50 do..s3	16⅞
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	10⅝	50 do..b3	16⅞
260 do	10	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	14½
20 Pac. M. S. Comp'y	68½	25 Cl. & Tol. R. R.	41
50 Canton Co..b60	19⅞	700 do	41½
100 do	19	750 do	41⅝
10 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	75	200 do..s30	40⅞
90 do..s10	74	100 do..s60	40⅞
50 do	74½	150 do..b30	41⅛
200 do..opg	74	150 do..b20	41⅞
100 do..b30	74½	600 do..b30	41¾
108 Erie Railroad	15½	100 do	41⅝
400 do	15⅝	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	77⅞
250 do..s10	15½	50 do	77⅞
100 do..s3	15½	100 do	78
50 do..s30	15	50 do..b30	78⅝
200 Harlem R. R...b60	9	20 LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.	11½
200 do	8⅝	100 do..b30	11⅜
225 M. S. & N. Ia. pref. S.	31½	100 do	11⅜
50 do..b30	32	200 do	11⅜
90 do	31	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R. b30	79½
		15 do	79

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by S. Draper:

$500 Penn. Coal and Iron Co.	Int. added	10
$4,000 Missouri 6s.	Int. added	77¼
$2,000 Detroit and Milwaukie R. 7s.	Int. added	50½
$5,000 City of Keokuk 8s.	Int. added	50½
10 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.		97½
67 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co		95½
75 shares Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of Brooklyn		123
20 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.		107½
5 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co		94
7 shares Phenix Bank		94¾
20 shares Phenix Bank		94
20 shares Bank of Commerce		93½
10 shares Merchants' Bank		96½
20 shares Metropolitan Bank		92½
50 shares American Exchange Bank		86
2 shares New York Academy of Music		p s. $260

Also, the following by Albert H. Nicolay:

$2,500 Min. Point R. R. 2d mort. 6s.	Int. added	20
$1,000 Lex. City 6 per cent. Bonds.	Int. added	50½
$5,000 Det. and Mil. R. R. 1st mort.	Int. added	48½
$2,000 Iowa Co. 8 per cent. Bonds.	Int. added	33½
$200 New York City 6s. 1858.	Int. added	93½
$1,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.	Flat	83½
$13,000 Cin. Wilm. and Zanesville R. R.	Flat	10½
$100 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856		77½
10 shares Phenix Bank		94½
10 shares Bank State of New York		98½
40 shares Firemen's Ins. Co.		141½
60 shares Rutger's Fire Ins. Co.		102½
40 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.		37½
20 shares Columbia Fire Ins. Co.		80
10 shares People's Fire Ins. Co.		90½
250 shares Brunswick City Land Co		84¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri St. 6s.	[illegible]	200 Reading R. R.	[illegible]
2,000 do	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Louisiana St. 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia 6s.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] North Car. St. 6s.	[illegible]	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. Frl. Bds.	[illegible]	125 Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 LaCrosse & Mil. R. R.	11½
[illegible] Del. & H. Can. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Cent. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Monday, Nov. 30—P. M.

We again avail of the official figures of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1857, which our Special Washington Correspondent has placed us in possession of, in advance of the Secretary's Report to Congress, to compile the following table of Exchanges with Foreign States. We have carefully separated the Specie items, and also the items of the Indirect Import trade, (as with Switzerland and the German Zollverein,) so as to present as nearly as may be, first, the Exchanges of the Products, other than the precious metals, of and between the United States and the Foreign States and their dependencies with which we trade; and secondly, the points to which our Exchanges in Specie are directed, to adjust the general balance. Both tables present several prominent points for remark, one of which is the large preponderance over all other countries presented by Great Britain in the trade with the United States, the balance in the exchange of the ordinary products of the two nations being this year $12,723,882 *in favor of the United States*. The second point is, that notwithstanding this balance in the direct trade with Great Britain, we settle $47,143,214 in Specie with other countries *through London*. Another feature of the present return is, the enormous increase in our import trade with Spain and her Islands; Cuba and Porto Rico alone having added $18,284,065 in Sugars, since the previous return of 1856, and Cuba about $3,248,566 in Molasses. The present value to Spain of the trade of the United States with her West India and Philippine (Manila, &c.) dependencies, is $56,846,803; placing her second to Great Britain only in the magnitude of her sales to this country.

THE FOREIGN STATES WE TRADE WITH—1857.

	Goods bought from.	Produce sold to.
Britain and her Colonies	$151,692,667	$164,416,549
France and her Colonies	45,737,804	31,830,819
Spain and her Colonies	56,846,803	21,213,846
Zollverein and Free Cities	21,568,590	13,[illegible]
Switzerland	6,822,634	Indirect.
Holland and her Colonies	4,409,777	4,819,234
Belgium	3,711,972	3,691,688
Sweden and Norway	756,894	1,440,711
Denmark and her Islands	285,368	1,164,547
Russia	1,519,420	4,474,942
Austria	796,506	2,173,065
Sardinia	217,287	3,057,901
Tuscany	1,755,002	237,400
Two Sicilies	1,575,953	1,098,951
Turkey	731,850	827,481
Portugal and her Islands	533,714	1,797,341
Africa	1,521,065	2,398,165
Hayti	2,290,242	2,216,147
Brazil	21,460,733	5,266,166
Uruguay	368,297	976,370
New-Granada	2,315,104	1,292,674
Venezuela	3,860,518	1,024,048
Peru	208,746	449,743
Buenos Ayres	2,784,473	1,292,376
Chili	3,742,439	2,478,228
Mexico	1,049,267	3,017,640
China	8,356,932	1,723,067
Sandwich Islands	204,416	803,084
Other States and Islands	1,307,777	523,736
Total Imported	$348,428,342	$278,906,713
Foreign goods reëxported		14,905,509
Total Exported		$293,812,222

THE SPECIE EXCHANGES OF THE YEAR 1857.

	Received from.	Remitted to.
London	$4,069,054	$51,212,268
Paris	1,087,833	6,683,018
North of Europe	132,834	704,133
West Indies	635,517	6,564,269
Mexico	4,058,984	—
South America	406,862	857,640
China	—	2,383,699
Miscellaneous	270,893	702,904
Total	$12,461,799	$69,136,922

THE FOREIGN TRADE RECAPITULATED—1857.

	Inward.	Outward.
Exchange of Products	$348,428,342	$293,812,222
Exchange in Specie	12,461,799	69,136,922
Grand total	$360,890,141	$362,949,144
Last year	314,639,942	326,964,918

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 28, the particulars of which are advertised by each bank, separately, on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Nov. 21:

Decrease in Loans	$412,302
Increase in Specie	1,135,165
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	610,525
Increase in Circulation	237,366

Including the operations of the Clearing-House, which average $15,201,844 per day, for the five business days of the week, (Thanksgiving day intervening,) and the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 29, 1856.	Nov. 28, 1857.	Nov. 21, 1857.
Capital	$54,243,000	$63,519,000	$63,519,000
Loans	105,526,476	94,963,130	95,375,432
Specie	12,110,834	24,303,145	23,167,980
Circulation	8,610,256	6,520,783	6,283,417
Gross Deposits	88,534,264	79,500,295	79,812,291
Exchanged	26,000,915	15,201,844	14,395,385
Undrawn	61,614,349	64,307,361	64,917,906
In Sub-Treasury	12,966,997	4,395,219	4,877,060

The Specie line, it will be seen, is steadily up, nothwithstanding the considerable export demand of last week. The average has attained the high figure of **$24,303,145**, and this without including any part of the large California receipts of this morning. The export demand this week will probably embrace about $700,000 for the steamer to sail from Boston on Wednesday. There is also a steamer direct to sail on Saturday, the *Atlantic*, of the Collins line. The drawers of Exchange are demanding full Specie rates on London to-day, both for 60 days and short sight, say 108¾@109½ at 60 days, and 110¾@110½ at short sight. The business for the mail to-morrow is thus far moderate. The Bullion Brokers, in view of the demand, are paying $4 88 for English Sovereigns, and 100¼@100½ for California bars, while the quotation for American Coin is unaltered, 100¼ buyers, 100½@100⅝ sellers. Philadelphia funds have improved to 97½@98¼; Baltimore not so good as on Saturday, 96@96½ ⅌ cent. The Money market generally easy.

The Stock Exchange was dull at the early session in the forenoon, and the sales in Shares were lighter than usual of late. Toward the close a speculative demand was shown for Reading, Toledo and Erie, each improving 1@1½ ⅌ cent. on the morning prices. Reading left off 53¼; Erie, 16@16¼; Toledo, 42 ⅌ cent. New-York Central and the Western list were quiet. State Stocks and a few of the best loans of the Railways keep pretty firm. Illinois Central 7 ⅌ cents, 87; the Shares, 94½@95, and the Privilege Scrip 104 for February, and 105 for July. The general market left off steady.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Foster & Thompson, attorneys, in regard to certain mortgage bonds in Wisconsin.

We are requested to say that the December Coupons on the Bonds of the Potsdam and Watertown Road, New-York, will be paid only at the office of the Company in Watertown, on or before the close of December.

The circulating notes of the Pahquioque Bank, of Connecticut, are redeemed by Carpenter & Vermilye, No. 44 Wall-street, at one ⅌ cent. discount.

On and after Dec. 2, trains of the Hudson River Railroad for Albany and Troy, will leave Chambers-street at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

The following is the monthly report of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING NOVEMBER.

Nov. 1, 1857, by balance		$1,3[illegible]7,800 80
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$1,208,898 01	
On account of Patent Fees	3,027 00	
On account of Post-Office Department	345,257 20	
On account of Transfers	1,000,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	154,919 44—	[illegible]
Payments:		[illegible]
Treasury Drafts	[illegible]	
Post-Office Drafts	[illegible]—	[illegible]
Balance		[illegible]

Nov. 30, 1857:		
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	$3,147,361 10	
By receipts during the Month	1,214,[illegible]—	[illegible]
To payments		1,550,186 53
Balance		$1,811,745 47
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		$32,474 40
To payments		23,200 00
Balance		$9,269 40
By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1857		$1,208,898 01
By receipts for Customs in Nov., 1856		3,052,207 87
Decrease in November, 1857		$1,845,314 86
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		$230,198 61
By Coin received during the Month	$2,155,835 72	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	1,156,029 14—	3,311,864 86
		$3,551,022 87
To Payments in Coin	$2,265,743 68	
To Payments in Fine Bars	851,721 61—	3,117,465 29
Balance		$433,557 58
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$2,604,073 19	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	77,732 23—	2,681,805 42
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	355,825,35	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	342,877 51	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	674,691 31—	1,373,394 17
Total		$4,255,199 59

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Nov. 30, 1857:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$350,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	220,000 00	
United States Bullion	2,580,000 00—	$3,150,000 00
Deposits and purchases of Silver:		
Foreign Coins	141,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	40,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	17,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	8,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	1,300 00—	207,300 00
Total deposits: payable in Bars	2,000,000 00	
Total deposits: payable in Coins	1,357,300 00—	$3,357,300 00
Gold Bars Stamped		2,466,537 75
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		1,510,075 79

Money Circulars for Europe.

Per Niagara.) New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Our last advices were dated the 24th inst. The following day news was received per telegraph advice from St. Johns, N. F., that there had been so intense a panic throughout Great Britain, that Government had found it necessary on the 13th to authorize the Bank of England to issue notes without regard to the restrictions imposed by the Act of 1844, and that in consequence of this step, tranquillity had immediately been restored, and business was resuming its regular course. These advices, although of a nature calculated rather to increase confidence, have caused an almost complete suspension of speculative movements, and a decline on the generality of railroad stocks. This decline has been further promoted by the heavy falling off in the October and November traffic on most of the lines. State Stocks and other securities more particularly wanted as investments, are, on the other hand, less under the influence of foreign advices than of the abundance of idle capital in the market, and show generally an advance on previous quotations. The money market has shown no change, and money continues difficult to employ with safety at a profit. To-day we have, *via* telegraph from St. Johns, the news by the *Fulton* from Southampton under date of the 18th announcing the continued favorable effects of the suspension of the Bank Act, but our stock market continues still inactive and heavy. State Stocks are higher and have been active, being in demand for investment. Virginias have advanced ½ ⅌ cent.; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1886, ¼; Louisiana, 4; Tennessee, Ohio, 1886, and New-York State Stocks, steady at previous quotations; Kentucky, sales at 99@99¼; United States 6s, 1867, at 112; North Carolina 1 ⅌ cent. lower. City and County Bonds—No sales worthy of notice. Milwaukee Municipal 7s have advanced 1 ⅌ cent. Railroad Bonds—Dull, with the exception of Illinois Construction Bonds, Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent., 1st mortgages, the former at 1 ⅌ cent. advance, the latter at ½ ⅌ cent.; Erie 3d mortgages, 1½ ⅌ cent. lower; New-York Central 6s, ½; 7s, and the 7s, 1876, without change; Freeland Bonds at 85; Chicago and Rock Island Bonds at 94½. Railroad shares.—Some declined, with a few exceptions, the chief depression being in Michigan Southern. Preferred sales have not been active, except in Erie, Reading, New-York Central and Toledo. Erie, no variation; New-York Central has declined 3¾; Panama, 2; Michigan Central, 2; Michigan Southern, 3⅛; do. Preferred, 10; Illinois Central, ½; Toledo, ½; Rock Island, 4; Galena and Chicago, 4½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ½; La Crosse and Milwaukee, ¼; Hudson River, 1; Reading has advanced 2¼; Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, 2; Chicago and Burlington and Quincy, ½. Money very abundant; loans on call, 7@5 ⅌ cent.; first-class paper, 9@12; second-class, 15@24; American Gold, 100¾@100⅞. Exchanges firm, with an extremely limited business; London, 108@109; chief sales, 108½@108⅞; Paris, 5.25@5.16⅞.

MARIE & KANZ.

Per Niagara.) New-York, Monday, Nov. 30, 1857.

Our last advices were of the 24th inst. Those of to-day embrace only four business days, a holiday having intervened. There is no striking change in the general condition of affairs. The news of the Liverpool steamer of 14th inst. (telegraphed from Newfoundland the 25th inst.) has lessened the uneasiness which the previous mail had left us. The suspension of the Act of the Charter of the Bank of England, which removes the prohibition from issuing bank-notes beyond a certain limit, and the immediate relief it produced in turning aside an impending panic, have been received with great satisfaction in this City, nevertheless the next advices are awaited with impatience. In the beginning of the week there was a recovery at the Stock Exchange, from the downward current at the close of our last advices, favored by the announcement of large specie shipments, but this upward movement was not sustained, and for the last two days the market has been weak, particularly in speculative securities; investment securities continue steady. State stocks have been rather active. The principal transactions were in Missouri 6s, at a rise of 1; in North Carolina 6s, New-York 6s and 5s, Ohio 6s, and in California 7s, without marked fluctuations. Virginia 6s have risen ½, and Michigan 6s have been done at 90. City Bonds—Brooklyn 6s are the only ones that have been done in important amounts; they have sold at from 89 to 90, interest included. A few Chicago 6s have also been done at a slight advance. Railroad Bonds—Moderate transactions in Illinois Central Constructions, at a decline of ½. Erie 7s, 1871 and 1883, have fallen, the latter 1½. There has been a pretty good demand for Michigan Central 8s, 1st mort., at about 82@83. At private sale, a rather large sale of Ohio and Pennsylvania Income Bonds took place, without change in price. Railroad shares.—The transactions are moderate, and on the whole the fluctuations result in a decline on the prices of last week. The chief business is in Reading at 3⅛ advance; in New-York Central at a decline of 3¼, and in Erie of ¼; in Cleveland and Toledo of 1 advance; in Illinois Central of 1 decline; in Chicago and Rock Island of 3¼, and in Michigan Southern of 2¼ decline. Money without change, easy for loans on call. Discounts out of Bank remain very limited; confidence in business paper recovering but slowly. The rates are for current paper from 12@24 ⅌ cent., according to class and length. Exchanges on Europe were dull for the steamer. First-class bills on London, 108@109¼; very good ones 108@108¼; Paris, 5 20@5 23.

DE COPPET & CO.

Reform in the Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "R. H.," under the above caption, presents his views with some force of figures and argument, but fails to point to the *root* of the evil or to supply a substitute for the evils complained of.

Rather than patch up the present *unsteady*, *unsafe*, and *unconstitutional* Banking system, wisdom points to the relinquishment of the past and present tried machinery—for it does *not* suit us—and to the adoption of an entirely new system which will carry us safely along through good and bad times.

The present period of commercial distress is perhaps a most auspicious season for calling attention to and for the adoption of sound practical financial principles, necessary to insure the general welfare and happiness of the whole people, and of a character, if practicable, to prevent the recurrence of those [illegible] revulsions which prove so disastrous, alike to the rich as well as to the poor.

I beg leave to suggest that attention be called *first* to section 10, article 1, of the American Constitution, in which it will be plainly seen in language [illegible] unmistakable that no State shall be authorized to [illegible] bills of credit.

The great importance of *steady* movements in commercial affairs is apparent to all, and a safe circulating medium at par at all points within the United States is quite as apparent, and demands at our hands any necessary labor or trouble to bring about the desired objects; and if others see, as *I think I do*, that we cannot *right ourselves* under the old system, let us go to work in good earnest—let us retrospectively look to the point of beginning—ah! even look to the language embodied in the tenth section of the Constitution, above recited, and let us frankly confess our error, from the very moment the first issue of *bills of credit* was ever authorized by any *State Government*, and so long tolerated by the General Government.

If we cannot constitutionally correct the evils of the past *unsafe* and *unsteady* system without calling a Convention of the States for the purpose of amending the Constitution, let that be the order of the day, and that, too, without delay; and when such Convention shall have convened, let other subjects also receive due consideration—not omitting to attach proper importance to the great "credit system," which is so directly interwoven in all the ramifications of the past rotten and exploded system of banking. Any effective measures which will hold in wholesome check the very great desire to obtain princely fortunes as if by magic, would bestow blessings upon the American people; and while other correctives are being discussed, let the abolishment of all laws for the collection of debts by *distraint* receive that attention which its importance does so richly merit.

It should be borne in mind that the permission to buy and sell on credit remains undisturbed, but the parties to engagements on time would necessarily become cautious, so that neither vendor nor buyer will venture so far as under the past and present system, thus dismissing a host of unproductive and useless agents engaged in the *collection of debts*, to the very great loss and inconvenience of both debtor and creditor, thereby turning the attention of all such agents into channels of *productive* usefulness, and leaving the creditor and the debtor to themselves as of right they should be. The honest and capable man would receive due encouragement, while the incompetent and the dishonest would sink into obscurity.

If the views which are herein presented be deemed worthy of a place in your valuable paper, which comes before me daily, you are at liberty to give them a place, but allow me first to assure you that the writer humbly hopes he may have submitted some hints which may serve suggestively in correcting the great evils under which the people groan, while the writer for himself claims no right of office or of wealth to thus obtrude himself upon the notice of your readers, for he well remembers the day when he was only "THE MILL-BOY."

The Pennsylvania Bank.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says: "The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to examine the Bank of Pennsylvania, we understand, have made a partial report, which has been sealed and sent to the Governor. Private as it is supposed to be, it has leaked out, with what truth we know not, that "the liabilities are about $2,000,000, and the assets something rising $2,700,000. Of the liabilities, about $1,000,000 are due the banks in this city; upward of $100,000 due the banks in the interior of Pennsylvania; nearly $320,000 due on circulation, and about $300,000 on deposit, checks marked 'good,' &c. The assets consist of bills receivable, bonds, mortgages, real estate, &c.

The bills receivable comprise the larger portion of the assets, and among them are numerous protested and renewed notes. The real estate comprises the magnificent banking-house on Chestnut-street, and some other properties—the banking-house being the larger proportion. The Commissioners have not, as yet, completed the duties of their appointment, nor can they, until they know definitely whether the contingent liabilities of the bank, amounting to upwards of a millions of dollars, are paid. These liabilities are obligations assumed by the bank on sundry foreign bills, belonging to different houses in Europe. From what we can learn, there is a possibility that the greater part of these contingent liabilities will be met."

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 28.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of Loans & Dis.	Aver. am't of Specie.	Aver. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,[illegible]	$1,849,587	$81,542	$3,[illegible]
Artisans' Bank	617,[illegible]	82,[illegible]	84,91[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	487,319	70,038	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	4,202,676	2,031,68[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	10,032,364	3,009,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commw'th	830,788	229,327	32,97[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	3,[illegible]	681,379	249,7[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	1,435,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	116,8[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	1,761,302	332,433	337,759	1,20[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	181,077	33,338	121,904	127,50[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,281,731	150,377	142,759	770,[illegible]
Chatham Bank	380,389	34,819	77,651	196,423
Chemical Bank	1,451,876	836,867	107,338	1,748,[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	804,28[illegible]	88,0[illegible]	150,3[illegible]	312,51[illegible]
City Bank	1,888,881	781,86[illegible]	17,02[illegible]	2,046,[illegible]
Continental Bank	2,442,363	719,744	105,182	1,330,[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,403,956	211,487	82,567	1,10[illegible]
Fulton Bank	1,381,092	274,671	80,[illegible]	1,189,519
Greenwich Bank	515,153	175,417	68,[illegible]	423,[illegible]
Hanover Bank	1,116,836	140,319	45,8[illegible]	643,[illegible]
Imp. & Traders' Bk	1,626,675	267,050	134,711	667,[illegible]
Irving Bank	644,384	130,134	95,414	488,[illegible]
Leather Man. Bk.	1,713,118	417,033	283,3[illegible]	1,338,[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	4,175,340	1,002,739	210,496	2,612,[illegible]
Marine Bank	719,620	127,519	85,198	488,911
Market Bank	1,288,732	178,113	150,321	870,382
Mechanics' Bank	3,579,936	998,515	238,079	2,638,318
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	947,844	94,567	116,977	357,517
Mercantile Bank	1,574,769	452,887	29,973	970,697
Merchants' Bank	3,701,730	1,361,018	267,422	4,377,273
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,497,116	403,858	116,675	1,107,391
Metropolitan Bk.	5,388,238	1,281,706	233,839	4,022,662
Nassau Bank	1,115,291	194,064	83,906	742,105
National Bank	1,880,364	584,963	79,931	1,242,979
N. Y. County Bk.	262,656	89,953	100,064	125,000
N. Y. Dry Dock Co	353,621	61,019	47,119	125,264
N. Y. Exch. Bank	319,042	52,611	112,388	202,364
Ocean Bank	1,184,124	280,353	83,197	784,102
Oriental Bank	413,228	72,361	84,440	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	763,514	169,808	126,889	381,519
Park Bank	2,706,361	503,850	184,642	1,843,151
People's Bank	475,941	81,855	122,227	349,386
Phenix Bank	2,798,312	662,039	64,875	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	807,110	88,363	96,165	377,190
Seventh Ward Bk.	911,831	314,094	163,409	830,704
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,427,353	224,572	83,942	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	1,097,183	155,040	287,068	[illegible]
Union Bank	2,459,733	529,728	114,086	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$94,963,130	Circulation	$6,520,783
Specie	24,303,145	Deposits	[illegible]

LOANS OF PREVIOUS STATEMENT.

Nov. 21.			Nov. 21.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$6,160,601	Manhattan Co.	$4,180,214
Artisans' Bank	628,286	Marine Bank	740,943
Atlantic Bank	480,768	Market Bank	1,266,[illegible]
Bk. of America	4,451,948	Mechanics' Bank	3,504,402
Bk. of Commerce	10,828,266	Mech. & Trad. Bk	945,489
Bk. of Commw'th	851,504	Mercantile Bank	1,580,843
Bk. of New-York	3,307,337	Merchants' Bank	3,830,106
Bk. of N. America	1,404,880	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,637,672
Bk. of Republic	3,368,210	Metropolitan Bank	5,419,396
Bk. St. New-York	3,405,720	Nassau Bank	1,100,994
Broadway Bank	1,749,631	National Bank	1,844,313
Bull's Head Bank	186,965	N. Y. County Bk.	267,744
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,283,117	N. Y. Dry Dock Co	345,948
Chatham Bank	380,109	N. Y. Exch Bank	313,966
Chemical Bank	1,405,117	Ocean Bank	1,175,970
Citizens' Bank	808,271	Oriental Bank	[illegible]
City Bank	1,921,115	Pacific Bank	776,134
Continental Bank	2,314,335	Park Bank	2,700,050
Corn Exch. Bank	1,413,709	People's Bank	433,498
Fulton Bank	1,371,665	Phenix Bank	2,767,276
Greenwich Bank	512,514	St. Nicholas Bank	307,707
Hanover Bank	1,095,930	Seventh Ward Bk	828,154
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	1,602,428	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,446,080
Irving Bank	640,600	Tradesmen's Bank	1,120,137
Leather Man. Bk.	1,753,400	Union Bank	2,339,561
		Total	$95,375,432

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, NOV. 21.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 21.	Loans. Nov. 14.	Specie. Nov. 21.	Specie. Nov. 14.
Citizens'	3,214,409	3,233,778	1,589,890	[illegible]
Canal Bank	2,542,012	2,754,524	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	2,167,336	2,094,309	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	3,272,613	3,322,648	[illegible]	1,407,096
Mech. & Trad.	618,065	676,809	288,068	224,840
Bk. of N. Orl'ns.	1,397,347	1,405,309	207,446	165,262
Southern Bank	437,159	460,833	189,691	304,313
Union Bank	1,000,405	1,071,009	228,220	153,719
Bk. of J. Robb	391,330	476,732	181,911	120,886
Total	15,747,736	16,749,116	7,156,[illegible]	6,541,7[illegible]
	Decrease	1,009,380	Increase	613,[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation. Nov. 21.	Circulation. Nov. 14.	Deposits. Nov. 21.	Deposits. Nov. 14.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,907,319
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	1,091,380	2,794,506	2,579,270
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	217,020	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	311,306	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of J. Robb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,305,[illegible]	4,728,824	[illegible]	3,144,622
	Decrease	[illegible]	Increase	155,187

The following table exhibits the respective amounts of exchange held by the various banks, and also the sums due to distant banks, as compared with last week, the latter being comprised in the table of deposits, as shown above:

Banks.	Exchange. Nov. 21.	Exchange. Nov. 14.	Due Dist. Banks. Nov. 21.	Due Dist. Banks. Nov. 14.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Increase	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]

[illegible] Cotton market dull—prices irregular [illegible]. Sales to-day, [illegible] bales [illegible] Flour active [illegible].

Mobile, Monday, Nov. [illegible]

The prices of Cotton have [illegible] Saturday.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA [illegible]

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Names.	Leave.	For.	Days.
North Star	New-York	Bremen	[illegible]
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	[illegible]
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Havre	[illegible]
TO ARRIVE.			
Antelope	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	[illegible]
America	Liverpool	Boston	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	[illegible]
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, Nov. 30.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship Quaker City, [illegible]

[illegible]

Bark Elbe, (Ham.,) [illegible], Hamburg Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 190 passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt.

[illegible]

Bark Sylphide, (Ham.,) Meyer, [illegible] Oct. 3, with coffee to [illegible] & Co.

[illegible]

Brig King Brothers, Millikan, Fajardo [illegible], with sugar and molasses to [illegible].

Brig Rover's Bride, (Br.,) [illegible] Island 15 ds., with produce to A. Leary.

Brig Antelope, (Br.,) Tucker, Halifax [illegible] to Whitmore & Bro.

Brig Burchard & Torrey, [illegible], Boston for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, with mdse. to [illegible] & Sprague.

Schr. Justina, (Br.,) Steele, Bermuda [illegible] to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldridge, Portsmouth, N. H., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Globe, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with [illegible] to Ropes.

Schr. Adeline, Blanchard, Augusta, Me. [illegible] master.

Schr. B. W. Eldridge, [illegible], Boston 3 ds., with [illegible] Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Howard Putnam, (Br.,) Kenedy, Charlestown 10 ds., with potatoes and oats to master.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with [illegible] W. Lewis.

Schr. G. W. Whistler, Jr., Parker, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Hewitt, [illegible], Philadelphia for [illegible].

Schr. Golden Gate, Wait, New-London for Virginia.

Schr. Sophie Ann, Smith, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Holiday, Beaman, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton for Baltimore.

[illegible]

Sloop [illegible], Providence.

WIND—During the day, E. & S.

Memoranda.

The ship Rockland, of Boston, arrived [illegible] Havre, has 302 passengers, all well; [illegible] Whitlock, Jr.; had 1 death and 1 birth on the passage; been 33 ds. from the Banks with strong westerly gales. Nov. 28, 130 miles E. of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest, No. 14.

The ship Ohio is on the Marine Railway at [illegible] Point, repairing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 30—Arr. ships [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 26, 45 miles S. of Nantucket, Br. brig [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]